

Allen quits national security job

Mr Richard Allen resigned as National Security Adviser after a meeting with President Reagan. White House sources said he would be succeeded by Mr William Clark, Deputy Secretary of State. His resignation came after an internal White House report on his conduct. Mr Allen had been under investigation for allegedly accepting \$1,000 from a Japanese magazine and for business dealings in Japan.

Ulster rift resignation

Mr Alan Wright, chairman of the Police Federation of Northern Ireland, resigned last night after a bitter disagreement with the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary over allegations that the federation had discussed setting up an extra force outside the RUC and its reserve.

Lifeboat fund nears £2m

The fund for the dependants of the eight men who lost their lives in the Penlee lifeboat disaster now stands at £1.9m. Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said that trustees of the fund could come direct to him to discuss difficulties.

Astors to leave Hever Castle

Lord and Lady Astor of Hever are to leave Hever Castle, in Kent, this summer, and it will be used for "Stay at Hever" holidays at £220 a day. Americans have been told that the price includes "absolutely everything".

Ghana's head of state arrested

President Hilla Limann of Ghana, overthrown in last week's military coup, was arrested while trying to escape from the regime of Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings. He was sent back to the capital, Accra, radio said.

Tornadoes and snow kill 300

More than 300 people have died in the United States in the past four days as a result of bad weather that has included snow, tornadoes and torrential rain. Several dozen houses were demolished by a series of tornadoes in Mississippi.

Gill may cast golden vote

Legal opinion is divided on whether Mr Jack Gill, dismissed managing director of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation, will be able to cast the 15 per cent of votes he still holds in favour of his record £750,000 payoff package.

French divorce

The French divorce rate more than doubled in the 1970s and nearly two divorce suits in three are initiated by women, according to two new studies.

Spurs at home

Tottenham Hotspur, the Cup holders, and Manchester City, the League leaders, are at home respectively to Leeds United and Coventry City in the fourth round of the FA Cup.

James and Elizabeth top the lists

James was the most popular name for boys and Elizabeth the favourite for girls in the annual analysis of Christian names given to children whose birth or adoption was announced in The Times in 1981.

Leader page, 9

Letters: On lifeboat money, from Mr D. W. Tattersall, and others; music, from Mr Francis Routh.

Leading articles: Polish sanctions; Ghana; golden handshakes

Features, pages 5, 8. A crisis of credibility for David Steel, fighting depression with talk and sympathy; children's holiday with strings; skin fitness by Suzy Menkes.

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Jaruzelski meets envoys

EEC snubs Reagan over Poland

Brussels, Jan 4.—The EEC pledged today not to undertake any sanctions over Poland and warned Moscow to stay out of the Polish crisis. The 10 member states held back on any sanctions of their own but said they would also consider trade curbs if the Polish military crackdown continued.

European diplomats agreed that the results of a seven-hour special meeting of EEC foreign ministers failed to meet demands by the Reagan Administration for a united Western stand over Poland.

However, Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, said it was the united wish of the Community that it should not do anything which would undermine actions taken by the United States.

The foreign ministers studied a report radiated from Warsaw after EEC ambassadors were called to a sudden meeting today with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish military leader. Lord Carrington said the talk with General Jaruzelski had produced absolutely nothing.

"It was a fairly banal, routine exposé of the Polish case," he said.

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister who chaired the Brussels meeting, described the report from Warsaw "as tragic in a certain sense".

Warsaw radio said General Jaruzelski had informed the Western diplomats about the situation in Poland and had emphasized the importance of East-West trade exchanges.

Western observers said earlier that General Jaruzelski appeared to have arranged the meeting to persuade Western governments from joining American sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

According to the broadcast, monitored in Vienna, the Polish leader told the diplomats that "Poland wishes to fulfil the role of trustworthy partner in international economic relations". He was quoted as saying Poland wanted to be a "constructive factor" in the process of détente.

Mr Jozef Cyrzek, the Polish Foreign Minister, was reported to have attended both the meeting with Western diplomats and the preceding talk with the Soviet block ambassadors.

M Claude Chevesson, the French Foreign Minister, vetoed a West German proposal to send an EEC emissary to Poland.

The foreign ministers said in a joint statement that the already grave Polish situation would be further aggravated if it led to open intervention by the Warsaw Pact. For this reason, the EEC wished to issue a solemn warning against any such intervention.—Reuter and AP.

Military Council keeps up action to crush dissent

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 4 (censored)

Poland's Military Council is pushing ahead with its two-pronged strategy of purging the party and crushing dissent. The party and Solidarity activists who have been organizing strikes and protests against martial law.

An article in Trybuna Ludu made it clear that the party is trying to weed out undesirable: Anti-socialist opposition in Poland is a fact and this party must be crushed politically, finally and utterly.

"Among the PUWP (Communist Party) members there are persons who consciously or unconsciously were prepared to offer ideological and political concessions to the opposition, to agree that the party became 'less of a party'."

Today they are returning their party cards voluntarily or are being asked to do so.

At the same time, local activists from Solidarity—now illegal—are being put on trial. A PAP news agency report

announced that five men had been sentenced, at a summary trial, to between three and a half and seven years' imprisonment, with additional fines and "deprivation of civil rights" for organizing a strike at the Katowice steel mill after the introduction of martial law.

Another four men, all Solidarity members, were jailed for between four and six and a half years for "halting the normal production cycle."

This is the latest of a series of summary trials against strike attempts, all of which have been announced by the official media. The sentences are obviously aimed at having a deterrent effect on potential organizers and most jail terms have been at least three years.

At one summary trial at the Warsaw Central Court-house, attended by this correspondent, activists were allowed defence lawyers but the only possible defence was that the accused did not have a central organizing role.

The central issue is the 50 most valuable seats for the alliance, where the Liberals came second at the last general election. Both parties have realized for some time that their respective claims on these seats would be the most difficult to be resolved.

The matter has become even more complicated by the Scottish Liberal Party's refusal to abide by the division of seats Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal MP for Inverness and leader of the Scottish Liberals, was out of the country yesterday, but the Scots were making it clear to English



Alpine hunt for Red Brigades hide-out

Carabinieri searching an abandoned Alpine fort north of Verona yesterday in the hunt for the kidnapped American Brigadier-General James Dozier and the four women with Red Brigades connections who broke out of jail in Ravenna on Sunday.

Mr Dozier, 57, was seized by the Verona police chief, said he thought the kidnapping and the jail-break were linked. He added that on December 16, the day before General Dozier was seized, guerrillas tried to kidnap the American General Wilson Cooney. But General Cooney was away and his wife refused to open the door.

Catalogue of blunders, page 5

Yorkshire town centre under 4ft of water

By Frances Gibb

Dozens of families in the market town of Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire, were evacuated yesterday when the River Ure burst its banks and brought the worst floods there for 100 years. The town, under four feet of water, was one of the most badly affected by flooding throughout the country.

West tracts of land are submerged and villages marooned after incessant rain and melting snow caused rivers to overflow.

The City of York was on flood alert last night with dozens of houses already flooded and the river still rising. The River Ouse was 15 feet above its normal level and expected to rise to 15 foot 9 inches, an inch below the level that caused £1 million worth of damage in 1978.

Many families were evacuated from their homes. Fifteen streets were closed and the A19 south of York was passable only by heavy lorries.

A schoolboy drowned in a flooded field at Low Comersdale, near Carlisle. He was cycling along a footpath to visit the dentist when his bicycle careered into a deep well which had opened up because of flood water.

Two men were also missing, feared drowned, in the River Thames.

In Scotland Dumfries was under three feet of water and all roads to Ennagarry were cut off. In Cumbria and Yorkshire the West Country rivers reached 15 feet above normal levels, the highest in some places since 1969.

The RAC described Scotland as "sheer hell". Motorists were advised only to travel if absolutely necessary and to carry boots and dry clothing in the event of the car becoming marooned.

Dozens of roads were closed. Continued on page 2, col 2

Labour to get union ultimatum on cash

By Donald Macintyre

Labour Party leaders will be told today that they should immediately appoint a Director of Finance, bring in stringent controls on spending and agree to a series of union proposals for raising funds if the party is to survive an "extremely serious" financial crisis.

Senior trade union leaders will argue at a special conference that the Labour Party will effectively forfeit the level of financial support it desperately needs from the unions unless it puts its financial situation in order.

In the most devastating and detailed criticism of the way in which the party's national executive has allowed the crisis to develop, a Trade Unions for a Labour Victory paper going to today's meeting in Bishop's Cleeve, Shropshire, says that:

● The "dangerously low" level of the general election fund is unlikely to rise to more than £2m of the £3m the party needs to fight its next campaign.

● That the executive's approaches to the finances of the party are "soundly based" and depends all too little on internal controls and good housekeeping.

● That the party's accounts are not presented in a way that the "actions and policies of the treasurer, NEC and administrative staff at Walworth Road (the Labour Party HQ) can be fully understood."

The language of the critique is clearly intended to shock executive members and the Shadow Cabinet into accepting that the financial crisis facing the party is more serious than has been admitted so far.

The party's overall financial value slumped from £492,000 to £166,000 during 1980 and bank overdrafts rose from £51,000 to £461,000. The paper says the party had at the end of 1980 the largest bank overdraft ever, the largest deficit in the general fund for over 10 years and the smallest general election fund for over 10 years, and more money owed to creditors than ever before.

The financial paper, which is the most detailed of those which the conference will consider, underlines the level of leverage which the unions now have on the party.

The document suggests unions should contribute to a new general fund after a finance director is appointed and a union-organized membership drive. Too often, it says, the unions' principal role "was merely to fill the bowl when it was passed around and that approach can no longer be accepted."

The unions point out that if the political levy in all unions was increased to the £1 per year per member paid by the unions currently raising the highest levy, it could bring in £3m a year. The unions on average raise a political levy of 50p per member per year.

The two day conference is likely to open with a number of union leaders pressing for an end to party infighting and a guarantee from the supporters of Mr Wedgwood Benn that he does not reopen a deputy leadership campaign this year.

The claim by Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, that he did not think Mr Benn would challenge Mr Denis Healey for the deputy leadership this year looked like wishful thinking last night (Sunday News writes).

Mr Foot's remarks at the weekend were clearly made in the hope of a response from Mr Benn which might sweeten the discussions between the two wings of the party. But last night Mr Benn was not prepared to play along with this gambit and it was clear that he had given no such assurance to Mr Foot.

Strong opposition from some of the 24 plant convenors represented on the negotiating committee, particularly those from Halesowen, was reflected in a 27-17 vote in favour of the offer but union officials said they were confident that mass meetings would endorse the decision.

Continued on back page, col 2

The £26m gifts of a shy tycoon

By David Hewson

The guard dogs were out as usual yesterday at the home in Newmarket, Suffolk, of Mr David Robinson, the reclusive millionaire benefactor who has offered £400,000 to replace the Penlee lifeboat.

Though Mr Robinson is one of the largest benefactors in British history the barrier of privacy he has built around him has not slipped for 12 years.

His close associates, notably Miss Peggy Umney, the personal aide whose name appears with Mr Robinson's on the college built with £18m of his money, by now used to reiterating to the press their comments that Mr Robinson is a shy man who simply wants to help people.

At Robinson College, which was opened by the Queen last May at a ceremony which Mr Robinson unexpectedly failed to attend, Mr Henry Woolston, the bursar, said: "He comes here not infrequently. He was here the other day but he slips in quietly to spend an hour with us. He doesn't like a lot of fuss."

In fact, Mr Robinson, aged 77, has gone out of his way to avoid fuss in a decade of giving away vast sums of money to public causes.

His publicly recorded gifts total £26.05m, but the full total, taking into account the donations which have never come to light, is thought to be substantially higher.

All are made through the Robinson Charitable Trust, which leads Mr Robinson to remark to close friends that the gifts are not from him personally.

However, the trust was formed mainly out of the money he made from selling the family business he developed, Robinson Rentals, a television rentals firm based in Bedford, for more than £8m in 1968. And Mr Robinson personally directs the trust's activities.

He has owned the largest racehorse stable in Britain, with around 150 horses trained near his Newmarket home. But today the horses are gone, following a row with the Jockey Club and an unsuccessful attempt to run Kempton Park.

Mr Robinson: Fortune from TV rentals

He lives, with his wife Mabel, in a small but luxurious bungalow surrounded by electronic fences and guard dogs. Both he and his wife are reported to be in frail health.

Mr Robinson left school at the age of 15 to work in his father's bicycle shop in Cambridge, and bought into the TV rental business with his wife in 1954 for £5,000.

The acts of the Robinson Charitable Trust have been an odd mixture of reticence and clamour for acclaim. On the one hand, the college he has founded bears his name; and on the other, the details of his and his wife's lives.

On the other, Mr Robinson shuns interviews, goes out of his way not to be photographed, and has a reputation for being fiercely protective of those close to him, and downright cantankerous to anyone who he feels has been disloyal.

Gifts from the Robinson Charitable Trust made public: £350,000: public swimming pool, Bedford, October 1969; £5m: Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, November 1971.

£300,000: Popworth Hospital, Cambridge, to guarantee at least 15 heart transplants, March 1980.

£2m: rebuilding Mill Road maternity hospital, Cambridge, July 1980.

£18m: Robinson College, Cambridge, opened by the Queen in May 1981.

£400,000: replacement of Penlee lifeboat, January 1982.

Total: £26.05m.

Mr Robinson could be one of the last large individual benefactors, the Charities Aid Foundation (CAF), which acts as a broking body for tax privileged funds to charities, said.

Corporations are becoming the biggest donors.

Each year the CAF compiles a league table of the companies which give most to charity. For the period of 1979 to 1980 this is topped by the pharmaceutical group the Wellcome Foundation (£9m), followed by the Distillers Company (£4m), Barclays Bank (£1.25m), Marks and Spencer (£860,000), and ICI (£800,000).

Penlee fund, page 2

Diary, page 8

Alliance leaders square up for talks

By Hugh Noyes

The fragile alliance between the Liberals and the Social Democrats took a further battering yesterday as the leadership on both sides appeared to be digging in their heels over Mr William Rodgers' decision to suspend all negotiations on the division of seats between the two parties.

The SDP leadership yesterday issued a statement giving their full support to Mr Rodgers, who will today meet Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, in an attempt at reconciliation.

Mr Rodgers yesterday entertained Mr Roy Jenkins and Dr David Owen to a working lunch at his house. Mrs Shirley Williams, the fourth member of the gang of four, is still in hospital after a tobogganing accident, but was consulted by telephone.

After giving his support to Mr Rodgers over the bargaining negotiators, the state-for constituents, that all four hoped for the successful outcome of the discussions with Mr Steel "because the continuing success of the alliance is essential to both parties and is widely desired by the electorate."

But it became clear during the day that whatever happens today, the problems over the division of seats are not going to be easily resolved. Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal Chief Whip, said that his party's negotiators were in touch with each other in an attempt to decide what should be done.

One problem was that the SDP had never told the Liberals that the negotiations were suspended. He denied that Mr Rodgers had notified Mr Steel of the suspension before Christmas.

It also emerged that the difficulties run deeper than merely the two or three seats in Derbyshire and at Greenock and Port Glasgow.

Union chief says offer by Ford could cost 20pc

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The threat of an all-out strike by Ford's 54,000 manual workers was lifted yesterday. Union negotiators agreed to recommend a pay increase of 7.4 per cent after the company offered new improvements in working hours and pensions.

The union side of the Ford National Joint Negotiating Committee accepted, after three hours of debate, their union leaders' advice that the offer, amended for the last time during telephone discussions over the weekend, was the best they could win from the company.

Despite the offer, militant workers among the 10,000 at the giant Ford car plant at Halewood, Merseyside, are going ahead with the strike as planned. It is expected to bring the assembly and body plants to a standstill but 2,000 men in the transmission plant, the least militant of the three, will continue working.

Mr Ritchie Rowlands, a senior Halewood shop steward, said the London decision had come too late to prevent the men from stopping work. The action would continue until

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

City fears grant loss of £30m

Manchester faces a cash crisis because of the £6m cut in the Government's rate support grant, our Manchester Correspondent writes. Today the city council's budget resources sub-committee will be told that to achieve the Government's spending target of £230.3m in the coming financial year will require cuts of at least £35m, and the council would still forfeit the £6m grant.

The government's figures take no account of inflation, the council claims, and because the 1982/83 budget is estimated at £265m, after allowing for inflation grant loss in real terms is believed to be nearer £30m.

Such a loss would mean a rate increase of 33 per cent, raising the present £2.05 in the pound above £2.50, excluding any additional county council precept levied next April, the subcommittee says.

Joint hunt for bombers

Detectives from Wales, the West Midlands, Warwickshire and the City of London are to meet this week to pool their information about the series of bomb attacks by Welsh extremists.

Bombs were planted at Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon and London last week-end and it is hoped the meeting will produce a lead in the hunt for the members of the Workers Army of the Welsh Republic, who claimed responsibility for two of the bombs.

Police refuse to pay £4,976 bill

Police in mid-Wales have refused to pay a £4,976 bill for repairs to a level crossing which was badly damaged during a high-speed chase last June.

The Dyfed Powys police authority was told yesterday that police asked for the crossing gates to be closed and a stolen car they were chasing crashed into them, killing the driver.

The police denied liability because it was not one of their vehicles that damaged the gates, but the authority has offered British Rail £352 for materials.

Streaker gets job offers

Miss Erica Roe, who ran topless on the pitch at Twickenham on Saturday, has not been dismissed from her bookshop job after all. Her employer, Mr Frank Westwood, decided yesterday to tear up the dismissal notice he had written and let Miss Roe, aged 24, stay on at the shop in Petersfield, Hampshire.

But Miss Roe has been offered a £250-a-day job modelling double-breasted jackets and suits for the Harry Fenton chain of men's wear shops. The job has been done by Kevin Keegan, the England football captain, whose advertising contract has ended. She has also been offered photographic modelling work.

A mugger's victim

Miss Agnes Martin, aged 74, badly bruised and with two black eyes, after being mugged by a man near her home in St Michael's Road, Brixton, South London. The thief pushed her to the ground and stole her handbag.



Sex shop paint daubers in court

Two women who protested against the setting up of a sex shop by daubing it with red paint were conditionally discharged for 12 months when they appeared in court at Greenwich yesterday. Lesley Wood, aged 30, of New Cross, south-east London, and Sue Duerdort, aged 23, of Brockley, south-east London, both pleaded guilty to causing criminal damage to the shop, in Lewisham High Street.

Ennals in hospital

Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich North, was admitted to Westminster Hospital, London, yesterday, suffering from a recurrence of thrombosis, which three years ago forced him to walk with a stick.



Mysterious explosion wrecks pub

A pubman escaped injury yesterday when his public house, Emerald Inn (above), at Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, was reduced to a pile of rubble by a mysterious explosion. The licensee Mr Robert Glover aged 52, staggered out of the debris and was taken to Burton District Hospital suffering from shock and burns but was not badly hurt. His wife was staying with relatives in Leicester at the time.

The licensee's pet parrot escaped unharmed, as did Mr Glover's pet dog a hamster and a rabbit. Gas board officials began an investigation immediately after the blast and three streets surrounding the inn were closed to traffic. Mr Derek Richards aged 19, who lives next door to the inn, in Cross Street, said: "I woke up with a bang and found my kitchen had been wrecked. There was damage in the bathroom and cracks in the walls."

I had just switched on the lights when the explosion lifted my bed up. The public house had only recently been renovated.

'Economic quackery' criticized

Economists who produce gloomy forecasts from their "academic hothouses" were attacked by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, yesterday when he supported Mrs Margaret Thatcher's new year message, in which she stated that the worst of the economic depression is over.

He told the Milford Haven Record that the favourite subject for these twentieth-century soothsayers was unemployment.

"The forecasts are made by men and women who seem to be totally immune to the trends they so gloomily and confidently foresee, carrying out their work with all the confidence of those who know their own jobs appear secure because of the gullibility of their fellow citizens."

The latest example, published last week, gave a gloomy forecast of economic and political events for a decade. "The economic quackery that this type of long-term forecasting involves survives only because none of us can remember what was said by whom years earlier."

Industrialists were making sense of some of the forecasts. It was beyond the imagination of economists in the academic hothouses that down-to-earth industrialists and engineers of the Davy Llewellyn group might achieve a £125m contract to build a steel plant in India against the toughest international competition.

"How many of them forecast a year ago that, in addition, British industry would win a contract for building another £1 billion project for a power station in Hongkong, the £330m Sicarsa steel mill; the £500m of contract work in Nigeria; a new bank building in Hong-kong worth £250m; the trans-Pacific cable, worth £170m; the new university building in Oman, worth £150m; the gas storage plant in Abu Dhabi, worth £140m; plant for the Soviet gas pipeline worth £100m or an Iraqi contract worth £100m?"

In the last two or three years far more companies had opened up than had shut down.

£26m fraud charges in kidnap case

A former member of the late Shah of Iran's secret police who is accused of kidnapping three Iranian diplomats was further charged in London yesterday with conspiring to defraud his country's Government of £26m.

The diplomats were kidnapped as part of a plot to swindle the Iranian Government in a bogus \$52m arms deal. It was stated at Marylebone Magistrate's Court. Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

At an earlier hearing the court heard that 30 crates of tin were to be delivered to Iran in place of 6,000 anti-tank missiles it was expecting for use in its war with Iraq.

Benhan Nodjouni, aged 36, a company director, of Burwood Place, Paddington, London, was yesterday described as one of three main conspirators. Describing the case as a "mistaken belief that it is all sociology."

Sir Keith has singled out social science research for retrenchment, while other scientific specialities are to be supported in 1982-83 at roughly constant levels.

The research council's budget is pegged at £21m for the next financial year. It is likely to mean 200 fewer postgraduate training places in social sciences.

Conservationists applaud Lakeland decision

Members of the Lake District National Park special planning board all expressed pleasure at the decision. Mr Michael Taylor, the national park officer, said he was delighted with it, and paid tribute to the associated organizations, many of them voluntary and with limited financial resources, who had taken sides with his board in its opposition to both schemes.

Simultaneously the National Trust, the biggest landowner in the Lake District, which had supported the opposition, issued a formal statement expressing "very great pleasure" at Mr Heseltine's decision. Mr Lawrence Harwood, the north-west regional director, said he hoped the minister's directive would "stand as a precedent for the future."

Mr Harwood added: "The trust is of course sympathetic to the needs of industry in the north-west, as well as the preservation of the environment."

Kendal yesterday members of the development control committee of the Lake District National Park special planning board all expressed pleasure at the decision.

Keith Joseph is mistaken, researcher says

A member of the Social Science Research Council accused Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, of declaring war on social research in the mistaken belief that it is all sociology.

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Two dead in siege

A man aged 22, separated from his wife, shot himself dead in a council house in Corby, Northamptonshire, during another men, aged 21, had been found dead. Police had besieged the house for five hours.

Whitehall brief

Omens better for radical reforms

"Wars," Professor Arthur Marwick once observed, "are like weddings, essentially extravagant and unnecessary, but a great stimulant in a convention-bound society."

Nowhere is Marwick's Law more applicable than in the British Civil Service, which when it comes to convention-bound societies stands alone. The last person to reform it successfully was that well known public administrator, Adolf Hitler.

For under the duress of total war mobilization of the nation between 1939 and 1945 Whitehall was obliged to improve and to admit outsiders - City men, businessmen, dons, even journalists - to help it to run a siege economy at home and achieve the defeat of fascism abroad.

Sadly, when peace returned the wartime temporaries disappeared and recruitment reverted to the finding of young, university trained talent without outside expertise, and the moulding of it, to an essentially late-nineteenth-century design, over a career lifetime of 30 years.

Since this is my last "Whitehall brief", perhaps the most fitting question to consider is the chances of a real, lasting reform of the Civil Service in the 1980s of a kind not seen since Gladstone and Lowe reshaped it in the 1870s.

Twenty years after the great Northcote Trevelyan report of 1853 they completed the rooting out of duds and placements, turning the upper end of public administration into an early job creation scheme for the best and brightest from the ancient universities.

Ever since, radical reform of the bureaucracy has proved remarkably difficult to achieve. Aristocracies of talent, of which the senior Civil Service undoubtedly is an example, are far harder to shift than aristocracies of birth.

But despite the defeatism that debilitates public life at present the omens for change are good. Sir Derek Rayner, a businessman with insider experience has shown what a small team can do, with the crucial backing of the Prime Minister, in furthering efficiency and economy in the central bureaucracy.

Most of the general preconditions for a wider reform, embracing recruitment, training, accountability, mobility and professionalism, outlined by Dr Richard Chapman and Dr John Greenaway in their illuminating study, *The Dynamics of Administrative Reform*, are present. Back-

From yesterday's later editions

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Saudis deny setting terms for recognition of Israel

By Our Foreign Staff

Saudi Arabia has officially denied published remarks attributed to Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Foreign Minister, that the kingdom was prepared to recognize Israel under certain conditions.

"There is absolutely no truth in what has been attributed to his Highness about the kingdom's recognition of Israel," the Saudi Foreign Ministry said in a statement on Sunday night.

The New York Times correspondent, Leslie Gelb, reporting from Riyadh, said on Sunday that the Saudi Foreign Minister had said in an interview on December 30 that in return for the recognition of Palestinian rights and the return of occupied Arab lands, his Government was prepared "to accept" Israel.

"Asked why Israel should risk returning the occupied lands when Arab nations and Palestinians were not willing to recognize Israel explicitly," Mr Gelb said, "the Foreign Minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, answered: 'It cannot respond to the present day situation based on what Hitler did in World War II. Arab countries did not accept Israel before, in 1948. The change has taken some doing. There has been a tremendous shift on the part of Arab countries to accept this situation.'"

"He said this was the meaning of Crown Prince Fahd's recent proposal 'confirming the right of the countries of the region to live in peace'. Until this interview the Saudi's had declined to say whether the world countries specially included Israel."

The Saudi Statement, carried by the official Saudi press agency said: "The Prince in his interview had stressed the primary need for Israeli recognition of legitimate Palestinian rights and the Palestinian right of setting up a state on their usurped lands."

"The important point in Prince Saud's statement concerned Israel's recognition of Palestinian rights and withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. Response to these two legitimate conditions could bring peace to the area."

Last August, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd announced an eight-point Middle East peace plan, the seventh point of which offered implicit recognition of Israel. But Saudi leaders have carefully avoided being explicit about the seventh point.

Arab radicals have opposed the plan because of the seventh point, which also caused the break up of an Arab summit conference in Morocco last November.

Egyptian who supervised purges is transferred

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, Jan 4

President Mubarak today swore in a new Cabinet after dismissing the economic advisers who had guided Egypt's open door economic policy.

There are 12 new ministers including Mr Muhammad Abdul-Fattah Ibrahim, the chief economic policy maker and former Central Bank governor. He replaced Dr Abdul-Razak Abdul-Meguid as Deputy Prime Minister for Finance and Economy.

In another major change, Mr Hassan Abu Basma, the former head of the State Security Force, replaced Mr Nabawi Ismail as Interior Minister. Mr Ismail, who supervised the crackdowns on Mr Sadat's opponents before the assassination and on Muslim extremists afterwards, was named Deputy Prime Minister for Services and Local Government.

The new Egyptian Cabinet includes: Prime Minister: Dr Fawzi Mohabeddin; Deputy Prime Minister: Mr Muhammad Abdul-Fattah Ibrahim; Minister of Finance and Economy: Dr Abdul-Razak Abdul-Meguid; Minister of Foreign Affairs: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Education: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Health: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Agriculture: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Industry: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Transport: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Social Welfare: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Housing: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Planning: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Information: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Culture: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Tourism: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Labour: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Justice: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Religious Affairs: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Veterans Affairs: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Scientific Research: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; Minister of Higher Education: Mr Ibrahim Badr Pasha; 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Inside Poland

Divisions could destroy Communist Party

From Brian Mooney of Reuters, Warsaw, Jan 4

Poland's military rulers are searching for a policy and contending with opposition three weeks after taking power. The country is outwardly calm but none of the problems the military sought to solve has yet been seriously tackled.

The political infighting and instability that in part over-remains as fierce as before. The economy shows no signs of improving and the dilemma over what to do with Solidarity, the independent union organization, grows daily more acute.

Well-informed party sources say the military takeover has exacerbated divisions between liberals and hardliners in the Communist Party who both appear to have been taken under the wings of the generals.

In the days immediately following the takeover, hardliners appeared to be in the ascendant but the picture modified later as prominent Communists associated with the reforms of the Solidarity period began to reemerge.

Diplomats analysing the actions of the military authorities and their treatment of Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the union organization, immediately after the takeover believe they had banked on separating him from radicals in the leadership and talking him into playing a role in national reconstruction.

If the military banked on

getting firm support from the church they have been disappointed. Instead they are receiving increasingly harsh admonishments, the latest from Pope John's homily in St Peter's on New Year's Day, in which he called for the survival of Solidarity, was not broadcast in his native Poland.

Poles are beginning to wonder how long the military can hold out without making some substantial gesture. There are reports that the Army wants to pull back to its barracks as early as mid-January, leaving a chastened Sejm (parliament) to pass legislation maintaining most of the restrictive measures imposed under martial law.

These reports, which are quoted by western defence attaches, run counter to a generally held belief that the moment the military relaxes its grip Poles will again come out in open opposition to the way their country is run.

Western analysts say the military and ultimately the civil authorities who would be left in command after martial law is lifted have got to make a substantial offering to appease Poles if they are to avert another, possibly catastrophic, national revolt.

The problem is what can they give their fellow Poles. There is virtually no prospect of the economy improving in the next few years, these analysts believe. So, despite the extra food deliveries in

recent weeks, there are no hopes of buying off the people with higher living standards.

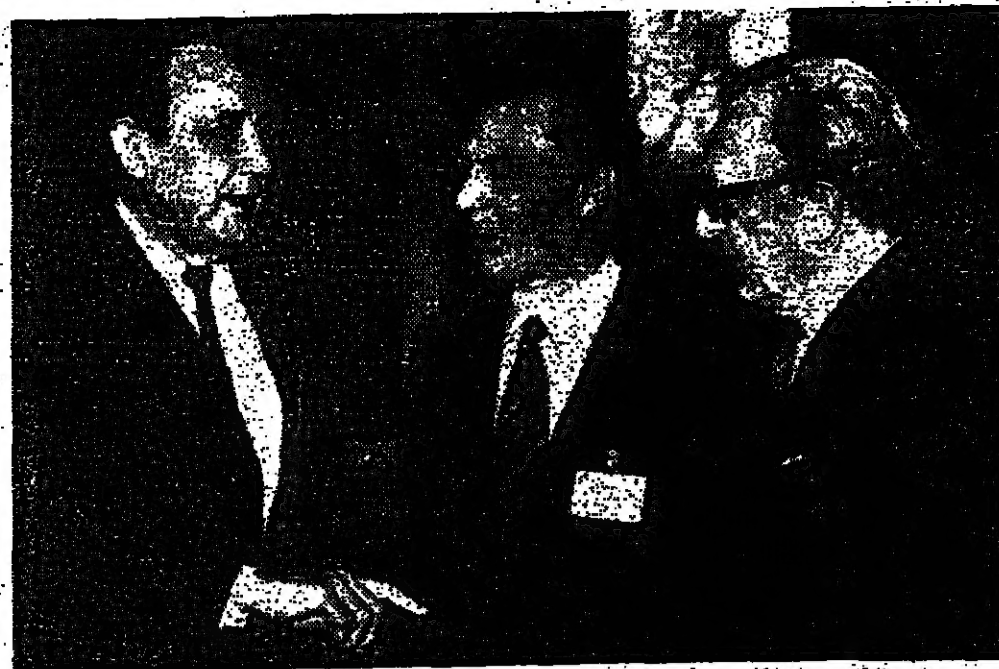
Neither can many political concessions be made without going back to the original Solidarity experiment of allowing Poles to form their own independent movement.

Diplomats and Polish intellectuals still willing to talk to foreign journalists speak of the authorities creating a Christian democratic or socialist party to absorb the mass of Catholic believers who cannot subscribe to the officially atheistic Communist Party.

Any new party on those lines would have to be based on the acceptance of Communist supremacy and would be unacceptable to the majority. There is also talk of the Communist Party ceasing to exist in its present form.

A new party, smaller, chaster and ideologically more pure could emerge from the wreckage of the last few years. This might become imperative if the authorities went ahead with their threat to oust Mr Edward Gierk, former First Secretary of the Communist Party, on trial.

□ Vienna: Mr Maciej Szczępani, Poland's former broadcasting chief, who goes on trial in Warsaw tomorrow, faces charges which include misappropriating state property worth more than 3.75m zlotys (€55,000) and accepting bribes. Warsaw radio reported tonight.—Reuter.



Polish debate: Herr Genscher, Mr Leo Tindemans and Lord Carrington in Brussels.

Reports of return to work disputed

By Our Foreign Staff

The Polish authorities claimed yesterday that factories and offices in Warsaw were operating normally on the first working day of the new year and that the country was free of strikes. But other reports reaching the West suggested that production was seriously restricted.

Only half the workers at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk had been reinstated when work resumed yesterday, according to reliable local sources. The purge and "verification" of workers at all levels in the shipyards was continuing, it was reported.

Industrial production in the

country as a whole was still only 50 to 60 per cent of capacity, according to independent estimates. One Western trade specialist suggested that martial law has cost Poland between \$50m and \$100m (£25m to £50m) a day.

Other indicators confirm that Polish industry is seriously hampered by shortages of raw materials and components, by communications difficulties, as well as a failure to take decisions in the vacuum by military rule.

The reports add that there had been an increase in military activity on the streets of Warsaw, in anticipation of the

return to work yesterday. A column of armoured personnel carriers drove up the main avenue, Marshal Kowaska Street, yesterday morning, in a show of strength not seen since the early days of martial law.

Three hundred inmates at the Bialoleka jail in Warsaw have issued a protest at the marked deterioration in conditions since Christmas.

Articles in the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu and the armed forces paper Zbrojna Wolnosci said yesterday that there could be no place in a socialist system for Solidarity in its form before the military takeover.

Germans demand action by Warsaw

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Jan 4

The West German Government today called for "decisions as well as words" to show that the Polish military regime intends to pursue the course of reform and renewal it promised.

Herr Hans Dietrich, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, said during the absence in America of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, that Bonn was waiting for "clear signs" that the Polish leaders really meant to fulfil their assurances about reforms.

These "signals" included the release of detainees, the lifting of martial law and the resumption of the Government's dialogue with the Catholic Church and the free trade union Solidarity. With-out these the regime's assurances would not be credible, he said.

Herr Genscher was speaking in a radio interview after receiving the reply from General Jaruzelski, the Polish military leader, to Herr Schmidt's recent letter.

A Polish gesture could have helped Herr Schmidt to convince President Reagan and his sceptical fellow-Europeans that this was not a vain attempt to get better conditions for the Poles than a policy of sanctions and confrontation.

□ Washington: On the eve of the talks here between President Reagan and Herr Schmidt, Vice-President George Bush today tried to play down the sharp differences between the

Western allies on action to be taken over Poland. (Our Own Correspondent writes).

President Reagan, Mr Bush said, felt very strongly about the suppression of freedom in Poland and just because the allies were not in total agreement on what should be done did not mean the United States should stand idly by.

□ Paris: France will not sign any new trade contracts with Poland for the time being, but will maintain deliveries under existing agreements, sources in Paris said today. France is due to deliver 1.2 million tons of food to Poland in 1982. About a quarter of this had been supplied by the time of the military takeover.

HEALEY'S TERMS FOR NEW AID

By Our Political Staff

European countries should stick to the position they adopted at the beginning of the crisis in Poland, Mr Denis Healey, Labour's shadow Foreign Secretary, told a rally of Solidarity with Poland in the Royal Albert Hall last night.

"We must provide all the food and medical supplies the Polish people need from us", he said. "Here there is great scope for private and personal action. We must take our fair share of the refugees who, whatever happens, are bound to leave Poland in increasing numbers in the coming months."

Britain must make any new economic or financial aid depend strictly on unmistakable progress in renewing the dialogue between Government, Church, and Solidarity, the free trade union, which the present authorities had promised.

"That, in turn, must mean the lifting of martial law and the release of detainees. However, if the dialogue is renewed successfully, and the gains since 1980 are restored, we must be generous in helping Poland to overcome the appalling problems in which her economy is foundering — problems made far worse by the events of the last three weeks."

Mr Healey gave a warning against an emotional response which was not well considered.

The uncertainty, work has continued on drawing up the documentation for the rescheduling agreement.

The Polish crisis is hurting the Russians financially at a time when their hard currency reserves have been declining sharply. According to Central European banking sources, Soviet deposits in Western banks fell in the last three years from \$8,300m to only \$3,400m in November 1981, and it is believed that they could now be less than \$2,000m.

The Soviet Union has already given a considerable amount of "fraternal" aid to the Poles. One figure puts the recent total at \$1,400m of which \$600m were in hard currency and the rest in "hard" goods such as oil, food and fuel, which the Poles could either use themselves or sell for hard currency in the West.

Yet the Russians also need hard currency on a growing scale to cover their own requirements. Grain purchases in 1981 are thought to have absorbed about \$10,000m.

□ Poland has resumed some interest payments to Western banks on its \$16,000m commercial debt. (Our Banking Correspondent writes).

The extent of the payments is unknown because they are made individually to the banks but they are believed to be modest. "The money has been coming in in dribs and drabs", one Western banker said.

The latest developments will be discussed at a meeting of eight of Poland's main banking creditors in London on Thursday.

Despite the uncertainty, work has continued on drawing up the documentation for the rescheduling agreement.

The final communiqué of the meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Brussels is as follows:

1. The EEC utterly disapproves the development of the situation in Poland.

2. They have noted the declarations of the Polish leadership of its intention to maintain national independence and to re-establish in the near future liberty and the process of reform, as well as resuming the dialogue with the various elements of the Polish nation. Unhappily the EEC must note today that contrary to these declarations, what has taken place has not been dialogue but repression, bringing in its train violations of the Helsinki Final Act, human and citizens' rights, and the universal declaration of human rights.

3. The EEC, therefore, appeals urgently to the Polish authorities to end as soon as possible the state of martial law, to release those arrested and to restore a general dialogue with the Church and Solidarity.

4. The significance of these grave events extends beyond Poland itself. The inability of the system in Eastern Europe to accept the modifications necessary to meet the legitimate aspirations of the people is such as to endanger public confidence in the possibility of cooperative links with the East, and thus seriously to affect international relations. In this context the EEC notes with concern and disapproval the serious external pressure and the campaign directed by the USSR and other Eastern European countries against the effort for renewal in Poland.

5. This already grave situation would be further aggravated if it led to an open intervention by the Warsaw Pact. For this reason the EEC calls for a solemn warning against any such intervention.

Doubts cast on Polish ability to pay debts

From Peter Newman, Brussels, Jan 4

Reports that Poland has been able to gather together the \$350m (about £150m) needed to complete the agreement to reschedule its debts that fell due last year, met mounting scepticism among European bankers today in the absence of clear indication of fresh payments from Warsaw.

While bankers are convinced that the Polish administration wants to fulfil its obligations, they noted that the reports that funds were now available appeared to be based on flimsy sources and hedged with qualifications.

Offering hopes that the reports might prove correct, one source said that where Poland could have obtained the funds, increasingly Western bankers seem to be losing faith in the Soviet Union as a prompt supplier of hard currency to enable the Poles to meet their 1981 debt commitments.

The reports appeared to be based on remarks attributed to Mr Mirosław Rakowski, the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, during his visit to Bonn last Thursday and the apparent dispatch of a telex message from Bank Handlowy of Poland to the Creditanstalt Bankverein of Vienna the previous day, promising a "substantial" but unspecified payment of the outstanding debt to the bank.

In Vienna today a spokesman for the Creditanstalt told The Times that the report about the telex message had been based on a "vague" statement of being sent last week, the message was one dispatched by the Bank Handlowy on December 17, addressed to 20 or so leading Western banks in a vain attempt to obtain bridging finance to allow Poland to pay its debts at the end of the year.

As for Mr Rakowski in Bonn, he merely repeated assurances that Poland would pay its debts without apparently disclosing that it had no money to do so.

For the underlying grounds for scepticism lie in bankers' assessments of how the Soviet Union views the prospect of halting out the Polish Government. West German bankers have been told privately by Soviet sources in Bonn that Moscow has no wish to "throw good money after bad" in the case of Poland.

The Polish crisis is hurting the Russians financially at a time when their hard currency reserves have been declining sharply. According to Central European banking sources, Soviet deposits in Western banks fell in the last three years from \$8,300m to only \$3,400m in November 1981, and it is believed that they could now be less than \$2,000m.

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5. This already grave situation would be further aggravated if it led to an open intervention by the Warsaw Pact. For this reason the EEC calls for a solemn warning against any such intervention.

6. The EEC is united in sympathy with the Polish people and is willing to continue the direct humanitarian aid to them.

7. The EEC takes note of the economic measures taken by the United States Government with regard to the USSR. The EEC will undertake in this context close and positive consultations with the United States Government and with the governments of other Western countries in order to define what decisions will best serve their common objectives, and to avoid any step which could compromise their respective actions.

8. Developments in Poland constitute a grave violation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. The EEC, therefore, considers that the Madrid conference should discuss them as soon as possible at ministerial level. The EEC will make approaches to the neutral and non-aligned states to propose an early resumption of the Madrid meeting.

9. The EEC will work in the United Nations and its agencies for a denunciation of violations of human rights and acts of violence.

10. Other measures will be considered as the situation in Poland develops, in particular measures concerning the humanitarian assistance to Poland, and measures concerning the Community's common policy with regard to the USSR. In addition, the EEC will examine the question of further food aid to Poland.

11. The EEC has called on the Polish authorities, both nationally and through the presidency, to lift the abortion and censorship laws, which have been placed on the work of "embassies", representatives of the media, air services and other communications in Poland.

12. The EEC notes that what can be done to alleviate the situation of Poles outside Poland, who do not wish to return to their country under present circumstances.

These days, you've just got to look at the bright side.

There's no better way to spend this cold, dreary winter than watching Thames Television's terrific line-up of programmes.

For a start, on our light entertainment side is *Let There Be Love*. Paul Eddington stars as a confirmed bachelor, who to the bewilderment of his best friend Henry McGee, decides to marry the beautiful and intriguing Nanette Newman appearing in her first ever comedy role.

There are plenty more laughs in store with *Don't Rock The Boat*. Nigel Davenport succeeds in disrupting his well-ordered all male family boat-building business when he brings home a showgirl, the vivacious Sheila White and proposes marriage.

And of course old favourites Benny Hill, Jim Davidson and Shelley return to keep you laughing. While Eric and Ernie take a revealing look at some of the great comedy duos of all time in a one hour special with Alan Whicker.

When the laughter dies down, relax and enjoy our first rate drama season. Laurence Olivier and Alan Bates star in *Voyage Round My Father*. It's the true inspiring life story of the author, John Mortimer's relationship with his tragically blinded father.

Something else you'll be sure not to miss is that devilish double-act Dennis Waterman and George Cole back in an all new action-packed series of *Minder*.

Of course, no Thames winter would be complete without a fabulous selection of films. The season starts with a brand new Best seller, *The Star Maker*, starring Rock Hudson and Suzanne Pleshette. The compelling drama of a Hollywood Director with a unique style for turning beautiful faces into overnight sensations.

Amongst the great feature films to look forward to is *Ryan's Daughter*. Set in rural southern Ireland, Sarah Miles, Sir John Mills, Robert Mitchum and Trevor Howard star in David Lean's Academy Award-winning motion picture.

And two of Hollywood's biggest names Barbra Streisand and Robert Redford star as the ill-matched lovers in the British Television Film Premiere of *The Way We Were*.

This is just the start of a great entertainment season ahead. So cheer up! Isn't it good to know that there is a bright side this winter?



Catalogue of blunders aided Rovigo jail break

From Peter Nichols Rome, Jan 4

In spite of its serious embarrassment, the Italian Government must today be looking with some admiration at the masterly execution of the Red Brigades plan which snatched four women terrorists from Rovigo prison.

The technique of springing the terrorists is seen here as an example fit for a terrorist's manual. First, a small car loaded with explosives was parked under the prison wall at a point invisible from the guard towers. Then a group of at least four men began to shoot at the guard towers.

The four women inside the prison were having their exercise in a small courtyard. On hearing the shots, which were a prearranged signal, they overpowered a woman guard, and took a key which allowed them to leave the courtyard and reach the main wall.

At this point, the explosive charge was fired and a hole was blown in the wall. The four women, who include Susanna Ronconi, one of the most dangerous figures in the left-wing terrorist movement, simply walked through the smoking gap and escaped by car while the men continued to fire on the watch towers.

They had chosen the ideal moment. The centre of Rovigo was deserted because of the twin attractions of a football and a rugby match. A second wall which would have made the prison more secure had been begun but left uncompleted. A passer-by was killed by the explosion but all the terrorists escaped.

They disappeared without a trace despite the fact that Rovigo is close to Verona which is heavily policed after the kidnapping of Brigadier-General James Dozier of the

United States Army there last month.

MFs and the press want clear-cut answers from the Government to a series of questions. Why, for instance, had these four women terrorists, been recently transferred to Rovigo together, and placed in an ancient building with comparatively little security? Why had indications of a projected escape attempt been ignored a month and a half ago?

Verona: Signor Pasquale Zappone, the head of Verona police, today told reporters that on December 16, the day before General Dozier was kidnapped, an attempt was made to abduct another American, General Wilson Cooney, the deputy commander of the Fifth Allied Tactical Air Force base at Vicenza, 40 miles east of here. He was not home and his wife refused to answer the door. — Reuter.

Prisoners of conscience



Uruguay: Maria Espinola

By Caroline Moorehead

A student at Montevideo University, Maria Mercedes Espinola Baruch, was arrested by the armed forces in June, 1977, and after a secret trial sentenced to eight years in prison for subversive association. Her trial was conducted on the basis of the 1972 Law of National Security which subject civilians to military jurisdiction.

At some point between her arrest and her secret trial, Maria Espinola "disappeared". Later it was revealed that she had been brutally tortured: suspended from her hair, given electric shocks to her mouth, forced to stand with heavy weights tied to her body and made to straddle a serrated bar.

According to a report that reached Amnesty International, she suffered serious and lasting spinal injuries from the torture, which have been aggravated by hard prison labour. Apparently she has been punished repeatedly for not working with "the required zeal" and placed in solitary confinement.

Uruguay is constantly under discussion by international human rights organizations for its widespread and well documented use of torture on political prisoners.

Vigilance in S Korea as curfew ends

From Jacqueline Reditt Seoul, Jan 4

South Koreans will face the problem of getting home before curfew for the last time tonight. President Chun Doo-hwan has directed the Cabinet to lift the midnight to 4 am curfew with effect from tomorrow except near the North Korean border and in other places vulnerable to invasion from North Korea.

The curfew was originally imposed by United States occupation troops at the end of the Second World War in the two main cities, Seoul and Pusan. During the Korean War 1950-53 it was extended and has covered most of the country for the past 30 years.

It has since become accepted and Koreans take for granted the madness hour before midnight when pedestrians hurl themselves into the streets to flag down taxis, and drivers risk speeding fines in preference to a night in prison for violating the curfew.

The removal of the curfew is designed to encourage tourism and economic efficiency. It will also boost President Chun's image as a leader who successfully controlled the internal disturbances last year.

As a safeguard, however, all national police forces have been put on emergency duty and night traffic control checkpoints have been more than doubled.

Mr Suh Chung-hwa, the Home Minister, has ordered a concentration of police manpower in cities and has called for extra coastal vigilance to guard against infiltration from the North.

At the same time the Ministry of Education has announced that schoolchildren will no longer be compelled to wear school uniforms. "Compulsory head shaving and short hair have hampered the development of creativity", the ministry noted.

Guerrillas attack border to isolate Thai town

From David Watts, Singapore, Jan 4

Malaysian communist guerrillas in southern Thailand have launched an offensive to isolate the town of Betong and destroy business in the lucrative period between Christmas and the Chinese New Year. Betong is at the tip of a salient that juts into Malaysia.

The guerrillas, part of a breakaway faction of the Communist Party of Malaya, sought refuge in southern Thailand after the end of the Malayan emergency. They found invaluable assistance in their struggle against the Government in Kuala Lumpur. But faced with declining support and competition from the Thai Muslim Freedom Movement are trying a new tack.

The campaign began a few days before Christmas when the guerrillas believed to be a group of 40 to 60 opened fire on the Bukit Perapit customs and border post late one evening. Using automatic rifles, grenade launchers and home-made rockets they kept up a barrage of fire until 3am next day.

Since then offensive appears to have continued, though the last serious attack was on New Year's Eve, to halt the cross-border business between Malaysia and Betong.

The town is an attraction for Malaysians wanting to escape the more puritanical atmosphere of their own country.

Malaysians have been crossing the border at a rate of a thousand a day. The guerrillas have been successful in creating an atmosphere of fear but have failed to force the Malaysians to close the border post and cut off Betong from Malaysia. They hope that would force Betong traders into increasing their protection payments or at least draw more of it away from the Pattani United Liberation Organization.



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He said the 12, whose photographs were printed today in local newspapers, would have their citizenship and passports withdrawn if they did not meet the deadline. Another 60 people described by the Government as Iranian-trained saboteurs were arrested last month in connexion with the coup attempt. Iran has denied involvement.

The spokesman said the 12 helped plan the coup attempt, set for Bahrain's national day on December 15, with a cleric, Imam Hadi al-Mudarasi. The imam, expelled from Bahrain in 1979, was understood to have trained the group in sabotage, he added.

A Justice Ministry official said the first of the group of 60 — 45 Bahrainis, 13 Saudi Arabians, a Kuwaiti and an Omani — would start appearing today before an investigating magistrate, who would set a trial date.

Last month, Bahrain told Iran to replace its charge d'affaires and signed security cooperation agreement with Saudi Arabia.

There are moisturizers, especially designed as first steps in a skin care routine (on the get-them-young principle) like the French form of Ro's Skin Care Basic Day Cream (£3.95). Older women are the target area for Elizabeth Arden's vasty expensive Millennium (£27.50) for the Night Renewal Creme, designed to "assist the skin's own cell renewal process so that it looks, feels and functions like a younger skin."

Harriet Hubbard Ayer's Anti-Rides collection is also for an older skin (or one that has been prematurely aged by the sun). It contains both an Eyelid stick (£7.00) and a neck cream (Creme pour le Cou £11.00). Strong claims come from Charles of the Ritz, with their Age Zone Controller, to be launched in February and supposedly containing substances to help cell regeneration.

Two new really deep nourishing creams are being introduced by Rubinstein on January 25. Their Creme de Repos and Creme de Stimulation (both £11.50) are intended to supplement the cleanse, tone, moisturize routine, especially for skin dehydrated by airline travel or ravages of age and climate. The creams are applied by facial massage, to give the benefit of beauty salon treatment at home.

With such a barrage of products to keep at bay both age and external stress factors (pollution, sun, cen-

tral heating, air conditioning, wind-chapping), it is not surprising that Estee Lauder felt the need to re-emphasize the basic steps for skin fitness. Her Age-Smoothing Skincare program has 16 products divided into four distinct steps: cleanse, refine, protect and nourish. These four little words effectively explain a modern beauty routine. The vital nourishing range includes the famous Swiss Performance Extract (£15) one of the first serious moisturizers to be introduced in 1974. Other significant products include Full Strength Protection tonic (£5.50), to shield the skin from our polluted atmosphere, and two eye creams for incipient crows feet (at £13.50 and £25.).

Estee Lauder's range also includes water's natural partner: soap. It is not actually called by that name, but is described as a Basic Cleansing Bar (for dry or oily skins £6.00). For those women who don't know about such things, you rub it into a lather with water and rinse off.

Soap is not unknown in beauty routines. Dr Erno Laszlo made his black soap

Beauty by Suzy Menkes

Skin fitness



Wake-up to water

Above: White cotton rainbow-striped towelling robe, S.M.L. £23.95 from Habitat stores countrywide and mail order from the Habitat catalogue. Thermolactyl pique-edged vest, from £5.60, Damart (Dept 27XL), Singley, West Yorks, 75p p & p and Damart shops.

Photograph by Serge Krougloff. Hair by Anthony at Toni & Guy.

Make-up with water

For the first time since Hollywood stars spat into their Max Factor mascara, you are now expected to make-up with water.

From powder eye shadows, to brush-on rouge, the trick is now to dampen a sponge applicator and stroke on the colour for a subtle and blended effect. Eye colours especially, which now come in duo or even quad pans, need to be shaded together to give the right effect of translucent colour.

Foundation, too, should be applied with a dampened sponge, and even the once-despised powder should be set with the same dampened sponge (the whole process repeated twice to fix make-up naturally for an oily skin).

Your most important investment this New Year, could be

In the tools of the trade that give your existing make-up the right kind of polish and glow. Boots sell sets of wedge-shaped sponges (four for 40p) for contouring your face. Sponge eye-shadow applicators are 35p for three. You will need a complexion brush (£1.50) for whisking on powder and might like to slough off the dead cells with a facial cleansing brush (£1.45).

New make-up colours for spring are stronger and brighter than the muted bronze tones that have predominated throughout the winter. In our picture, make-up artist Pascal used Christian Dior's exotic new Les Fabuleux collection for spring/summer 1982, which revives a strong Indian pink, along with lagoon blue and golden yellow, as a counterpart to quiet browns and greys.

Left: White sweatshirt with black print face and diamante studs, also in black with gold, navy with pink, lemon with blue. One size, £30 from Zandra Rhodes, 14a Grafton Street, W1; Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1; Stirling Cooper branches; Dorothy Perkins.

Photograph by John Adriaan. Make-up by Pascal for Christian Dior Les Fabuleux Spring Collection, available from February 15th. Hair by Nicky at John Frieda.

French divorce rate soars even for young couples

From Jonathan Fenby Paris, Jan 4

The French are getting divorced in sharply rising numbers at younger ages, and almost two-thirds of divorce proceedings are initiated by women. Professional men and executives have the highest divorce rate, while farmers and proprietors of businesses are the social group in which marriages are most likely to last.

Studies by two statistical and demographic organizations show the French divorce rate climbing through the 1970s, while the number of marriages, which peaked at almost 420,000 in 1972, was down to 340,000 at the end of the decade.

After remaining stable at around 34,000 a year between 1953 and 1963, the number of divorces rose to 40,000 in 1970, 60,000 in 1975 and an estimated 90,000 in 1979.

As the number of divorces rose in the wake of simplification of legal proceedings in 1975, so did the number of divorced people who remarried, though at a considerably slower rate. In 1979

there were 684,000 women and 461,000 men who had been divorced and stayed single.

Most marriages that break up in France do so within 10 years, according to a demographic study which showed five years as being the most frequent divorce point. Not surprisingly, the age of divorced people has fallen steadily. Thirty-seven per cent of divorced men and 35 per cent of divorced women in 1979 were under 40, a rise of more than 60 per cent on the comparative figures for 1968.

Another survey, just issued by the National Statistical Institute, shows the average age at which couples get divorced falling to 35 for men and 33 for women. The age group in which divorce was most frequent was from 25 to 29.

Among younger couples, in the 20-24 age group, the most striking statistic was the number of divorce proceedings started by women twice as many as those initiated by men.

especially if you use their moisturizers after it.

There is one other essential ingredient for your *batterie de beauté*. Vichy, bottles of spa water, are big in the beauty business. Their Equia skin care ranges has always emphasised the benefits of water. A Vichy derm cream (£5.90) designed to renew the epidermal cells and increase sebum production, came out last October, and a new range of products will be launched in two weeks' time.

But Vichy also make a can of water, which, if sprayed lightly on the face, can puff up the surface, cool wind-chapped or sunburned skin and fix your make-up. If my flowers respond so well to a daily misting, why shouldn't my face too?



Descamps, 197 Sloane St, London, SW1
Tel. 01-235 6957

Television

A shrewd eye on the police

Whatever the investigative value of *Police* (BBC 1), and it is too early to judge that, it will put into perspective, or put to sleep, those fictional glimpses of a policeman's lot which have provided television with ready-made human interest for as long as I can remember. Roger Graef and Charles Stewart brought their nine-strong production team into Thames Valley Police E Division (in practice Reading and environs) for nine months to live and observe — with a noiseless camera that needed no special lighting. The 13 programmes that resulted, which will be shown weekly from now until April, are presented without commentary or introduction.

Was it just the calendar or the desire for a downbeat, routine opening that made them choose New Year's Eve for starters? A procession of routine drunk and disorderlies ("I'm Dirty Peter"), a battered common-law wife refusing to lodge a complaint, the commitment to the detention room of Mad John Casey who had broken the windows there last time — the only real drama was launching a full-dress operation against a cottage where a man, his wife rang to say, had shot their dog and was threatening to shoot her likewise.

It ended with him in the station explaining that she had exaggerated and the police paying him £50 for damage caused during forcible entry, but if that sounds undramatic, it was not one trickle of unexpected tears in a documentary is worth a flood from an actor. Still, the police themselves are the real focus of dramatic interest, and inevitably the series will be largely judged by what happens in the more controversial subjects: rape allegations (programme of January 18), training (February 8), policing of difficult areas (February 11).

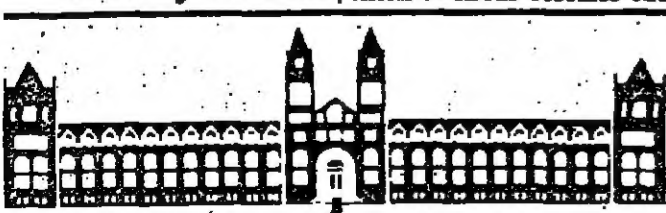
Over the next three months we will see how far Graef and Stewart and their crew came unconsciously to share the officers' own view of themselves — and perhaps find ourselves sharing it. (Will repeated sight of certain figures leave them as lovable as Barlow or Dixon?) All the questions are still unanswered. It will be compulsive viewing.

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But 15-year-old Billy, who could not wait to join his heroes in the UDA, is now a sadder man with a child of his own and finding that jobs are no easier to get after a three-year jail stretch for armed robbery, however loyally motivated. The sturdy little lad who sang Creggan marching songs with the clan of a natural musician has become an epileptic with equally grim prospects. Unemployment is what clouds the "brand new day".

Anthony Masters



Lots to do

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'Lightfinger': a Christmas fantasy for the whole family, afternoons from 18 Dec until 21 Jan, with some exceptions. Adults £1.50, children 60p.

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Natural History Museum
South Kensington

The Great Japan Exhibition, Part II

Royal Academy

Self-Portraits, or The Artist as His/Her Own Model

Nicholas Treadwell

Badge Art

Angela Flowers

Bilson/Kevin Scott/Graham Smithie

Off Centre Gallery

If critics tend to get retrospective at this time of year, you can bet that it is not because they really believe that the change of years makes any real difference. Rather, it must have a lot to do with the sacrosanctity of the silly season. So what we usually get is a large number of miscellaneous lightweight Christmas shows — gatherings of things which might just conceivably suggest themselves as possible gifts. Cartoons are usually big; Michael Parkin generally has his cats, by Louis Wain and others; and there are lots of drawings by minor twentieth-century masters, colourful graphics, and small oils and watercolours aimed at a fairly conservative taste.

The big shows that opened in mid-November run on, relatively unmarked: the splendid *Lutgers and Late Sickers* shows at the Hayward continue until January 31 (an unbeatable combination, I should say, at £1.50, or 75p if you go on Mondays, or Tuesday to Thursday between 6 and 8 pm). The British Museum's *Not to be Missed* chance to see virtually all Goya's prints together is available until January 24. The not-so-splendid *Splendours of the Gonzaga* are at the Victoria and Albert until January 31, and the excitingly played if not overall too encouraging second part of the Whitechapel Art Gallery's encyclopaedic survey of *British Sculpture in the Twentieth Century*, covering 1950-80, may be seen until January 24.

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Natural History Museum
South Kensington

Galleries

Unseasonable blessings of Japanese subtlety



Amazing photo-realism in Cudworth's 'Self-Portrait at Home' (left) and malign child in Ibesson's 'Malign Something of Myself' (detail)

But no one is going to open a major new exhibition around the year's deep midnight. With one extraordinary exception — or two-thirds exception. That is the Royal Academy's Great Japan Exhibition, which closed on December 21, only to reopen on December 28 completely done over. The reasons for the changeover are purely practical: many of the art works on show — the paintings and textiles — are very fragile and should not be subjected to light for too long, not even the meticulously controlled light-levels of the present installation. Also, the Japanese are great believers in brief, highly selective shows, rather than the travelling colossi we have got used to in the West. So the obvious answer was to remove about two-thirds of the exhibits halfway through the show's run (it goes on until February 21) and substitute other pieces of the same genre and the same lofty standard.

Thus, if you loved the first version of the show (over a quarter of a million did), you should hurry back for a second helping. You will find that the changes are subtle but far-reaching.

The initial impression is much the same, and then you start noticing that some favourite piece has vanished and some new wonder has appeared in its place. Every single painting in Part I except the *Bounding Tiger* of Nagasawa Rosetsu has gone, but instead we have such delights as Watanabe Shikun's *Flowering Cherries at Yoshinogami*, familiar already as the cover-illustration of the catalogue (which incidentally covers both parts of the show), Maruyama Okyo's exquisite screen *Wisteria in Blossom*, and in a more dynamic mode, Sanku's *Dragon of the Storm*. *Tiger with Bamboo*. But there are changes everywhere, even in the (one would have thought) relatively hardy forms like armour. Though it cannot quite be said that you are getting two exhibitions for the price of one (unless, of course, you had the foresight to buy a season ticket), the new version of the show may even be an improvement on the old, and is certainly worth £3 of anyone's money, even a second time around.

Meanwhile, not all the commercial galleries have been so intimidated by the Christmas

spirit as to hold off special exhibitions. Nicholas Treadwell, for instance, has a theme show, *Self-Portraits, or The Artist as His/Her Own Model* (until Saturday), which, though billed as a Christmas exhibition, follows very much his habitual line in group shows of gallery artists, offering them a very loosely defined object which they can approach, if they wish, in his/her own way. This one could only be taken quite light-heartedly, and by some it is. Graham Ibesson, for instance, shows himself as an unfinished grey figure about to be demolished by a head-blowing little boy with a mallet (possibly a younger self).

But most of the artists take the challenge quite straight, and sometimes, as with Graham Dean's raw close-up, with agonising seriousness. Probably the best works are between, and between: Harry Holland's simple, classical and yet with slightly mistrustful image of himself, Guy Gladwell's typical play of shadow over a white wall with just a small piece of mirror attached to it partially reflecting himself, Robert Knight's combined pain-

ting/sculpture wall-piece *Darling I Am Growing Old*. Nick Cudworth's amazing piece of photo-realism in pastel and crayon, showing himself in a mirror, with an exquisite still-life just behind. It is also pleasing to see Roberto Gonzalez Fernandez, whom I last wrote about from Edinburgh at festival time, now in this rather unlikely setting.

Another slightly (but only slightly) seasonable theme show is Angela Flowers's *Badge Art* (until January 16). It is perhaps not so much a theme as a form: the idea was to get nearly two dozen artists who might not before have considered the lapel badge or button a likely genre to do so and see what they could come up with. The show consists of the original drawings or paintings, whatever, along with the badges resulting, which can be bought for 60p each. The point that an enormous number of badges comes on the market with very little conscious design among the lot of them is well-taken — though sometimes the artlessness is part of the charm. All the same, it is interesting to see what a bunch of established

artists will do with this miniature, popular form. In the event, nobody comes up with amazing new inventions, but much of what they have done is slightly and characteristically particular liked. Guy's *Barrow*, which shows one of our ceramic heads such as are now at the Peter Moores exhibition in Liverpool, and Tom Phillips's which is another chip from the *Hummingbird* workshop, finding a typically mysterious but evocative message hidden in Mallock's Victorian verbiage.

A show, which makes no concessions whatever to the time of year is that the Off Centre Gallery, 6 Shillingford Street, Islington, is devoting until the end of January to three artists connected one way and another with the idea of "the theatre of painting". Like all such notions, the idea needs a bit of straining to fit three very varied painters, and yet the suggestion that each in his own way paints a sort of abstracted scenario for an unwritten drama, or provides a setting for it, is actually helpful. The most familiar, Bilson, is here seen in a quite unfamiliar light: he seems to have abandoned his previous semi-primitive style (though some examples are on show, along with the new work), and now produces instead dimensional paintings with collage which, though they are called "Faces", are in fact almost abstract — very rich and tumultuous and, I would say, far more potent than his agreeable but less distinctive earlier work.

Graham Smithie is perhaps better known for his stained glass, but the paintings here (also using collage) have an elegant, slightly surreal quality, depicting mysterious, dreamlike landscapes in cool, subdued colours. Kevin Scott seems to be developing since his one-man show a year ago along the lines he then laid down: delicate, atmospheric abstractions, sometimes suggest a magnified detail from a late Monet, but they are getting simpler and tougher without losing any of their sensuous appeal. Though American in origin, he still seems closer to the British than to the American base abstraction than to the stridency of much American Abstract Expressionism. But, looked at from either direction, he is out on his own: not always the most comfortable place to be, but finally the most worthwhile.

John Russell Taylor

Circus

The greatest show... in Monte Carlo



Oleg Popov (right) with entangled assistant

A circus of the imagination can be a vivid childhood memory of something that never happened: an ideal of circus where men and women have loving mastery over animals and perform great feats. Most of the great circuses are founded on such private visions of worlds where colours are always brighter, pristine and oil-glossed; where the music matches the mood and danger of the moment and clowns are always funny. England had those private visions when the modern circus was invented here at the height of the British Empire, but now they are hard to find in damp, half-empty tents, and the performers from the circus families earn their acclaim elsewhere. Nowhere is that acclaim more valued than at the International Circus Festival of Monte Carlo.

The festival is a private enthusiasm of Prince Rainier III, an annual coming together of the finest circus acts which celebrated its eighth successive year with performances from Russia's greatest clown, Oleg Popov, and provided awards to the winners of two of Britain's circus dynasties, Mary Chipperfield and Yasmine Smart.

With the pick of the best acts of the world and a jury of professionals and enthusiasts — including this year Jimmy Chipperfield from the sixth generation of his family's circus, Cary Grant and John Ringling North, who ran America's "Greatest Show on Earth" — the awards make an added value. An invitation by itself is a trophy and with the diamonds and furs of the audience, with snack bars sponsored by Grand Marnier and the totally international mix of the acts, Prince Rainier's seductive private vision of circus becomes one

of the greatest celebrations of the art. Popov is an ageing legend who inevitably receives the top prize of a Golden Clown in recognition of his entire career in the state circus of the Soviet Union. Alone of the performers, he was above competition and appeared at all the performances. There are parts of his routines which are no longer great and, when he transforms a white rabbit into a black one, then gives away the trick, he does it less well than many others. But when he appears in an original and simple piece of clowning, his impish face twisting under his bright yellow wig, he can still leave unforgettable images.

Approaching a circle cast by a spotlight, he warms his hands as at a fire and settles into it for a picnic. The bud of a flower blossoms in the hands in the light and then the light moves and he chases it. Capturing the light again, he lies in it and draws a napkin over himself. Like a blanket, for a mooze. As the light fades, he captures it in his picnic basket, which glows. His final toss of the basket towards the audience floods the tent with light and his mastery of clowning is reaffirmed, as it is again when he walks on the slack wire, or hangs a wet clown up to dry.

Against such known masters of circus, the selectors prove their industry by including an act like Dr Hot and Neon, a pair of North American jugglers who two years ago were hawking their talents on the streets during

the Edinburgh Festival, and who more recently stole the show during the short-lived variety season at London's Phoenix Theatre. Their act is skilfully verbal as well as dextrous, but the youth of the routine told against them when they faced comparison with a juggler like Kris Krems, whose *Las Vegas* act was from the Polish State Circus. At the closing party, the exuberance produced impromptu Russian dancing, cartwheels across the dance floor and royal encouragement for the international circus acts. With colour and confetti, it became a circus as lively as imagination.

The English acts have mainly apathy awaiting them at home. Yasmine Smart's horsemanship and dressage won her the Woman of the Circus award and last year's winner, Mary Chipperfield, won this year's award of the Press Association of Variety, Dance and Circus Writers for her training and presentation of tigers. For Miss Chipperfield, who is much in demand on the Continent, that circus apathy is part of a more general malaise: she finds that the English no longer go out at night, but she has faith that circus will again play a large part in British entertainment.

West Germany is offering a good example of how that might happen with the new Circus Roncalli, an extravaganza that could be from a Fellini film with circus as a constant colour, light and life. There may never have been such a circus as Roncalli's, but it is aimed at the elusive ideal of imagination and not simply struggling to survive.

Ned Chaillet

Concert

Story-teller at the keyboard

Daniel Blumenthal

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Since the last Leeds Piano contest London has already heard recitals from the British winner, Ian Hobson, and the precociously gifted young German, Wolfgang Manz, who was runner-up. In three weeks time acquaintance with the Polish State Concerto at Leeds, even if again certain details of timing sounded imposed rather than growing naturally and inevitably from the notes. In Brahms's Sixteen Waltzes, Op. 39, he was splendidly assured, even if less than wholly persuasive in more intimate lyricism, though the last two numbers were lovely.

Mr Blumenthal is a graphic story-teller who went from strength to strength as his composers progressively allowed him to exploit the

orchestral potential of the keyboard.

Beginning with Beethoven's E major Sonata, Op. 109, he seemed not quite to have found the requisite inner calm. In the first movement, in particular, his rubato and dynamic contrasts were over-impressionable. The last two movements brought stronger reminders of his fellow-feeling for the composer as shown in the B flat Concerto at Leeds, even if again certain details of timing sounded imposed rather than growing naturally and inevitably from the notes. In Brahms's Sixteen Waltzes, Op. 39, he was splendidly assured, even if less than wholly persuasive in more intimate lyricism, though the last two numbers were lovely.

Busoni, Debussy and Liszt in their different ways put Mr Blumenthal's technique to the test and, except

perhaps for passing discomfort in the Habanera from Busoni's "Carmen" Chamber-Fantasy, and the occasional "added note" in Liszt's *Les Noces*, it was rarely found wanting. His greatest asset, here, was his ear for colour, always he orchestrated the texture, as well as meeting climaxes with formidable reserves of strength. If a trace of edginess crept in at the B flat at hurried peaks of excitement in Liszt's "Vallee d'Obermann" and "Dante" Sonata, there were countless subtleties of shading in compensation. His most aristocratic pianism nevertheless came in a group of Debussy, with his humour in the Cherry take-off, and simplicity in the portrait of the girl with flaxen hair to match his crystalline brilliance in seas lashed by the west wind.

Joan Chissell

New records

Multilingual Shostakovich

Shostakovich: Symphony No. 14. Concertgebouw/Raidink/Verdery/Fischer/Dieskau. Decca SKDL 7532. Mahler: Symphony No. 7. IPO. (2 discs). EMI SLS 5238 (2 discs). EMI SLS 5238 (2 discs). EMI SLS 5238 (2 discs).

A new recording of Shostakovich's fourteenth symphony could hardly have been released at a more dramatically appropriate time. His most explicit protest against unjust and premature death ("What is the joy of talent amongst villains and the insane?" asks one of the poems set) is presented for the first time in a third version, approved by Shostakovich, in which the poems are sung in their original languages, Spanish, German and French.

The deviations in metre and content between the originals and the Russian translations and the greater immediacy of verbal comprehension may modify our experience and make a comment of its own. But ultimately it does little to deepen or intensify our apprehension of the symphony's meaning and its power to move, so perfectly fused are Shostakovich's musical language and the words in which the work was originally imagined.

Julia Verdy's austere, highly intelligent singing and the lucid playing of the Concertgebouw Orchestra cannot be compared in the performance by Vladimir Kaya and the Moscow Philharmonic under Rostropovich in the only other

generally available recording. But Decca is worth possessing if only for the singing of Fischer-Dieskau. This is the finest performance of this later Shostakovich, with a subtlety and subtlety and that sense of anguished terror and motionless movement to the "Frisson Song", and recreating as many shades of fear of death which, Shostakovich was "the most intense emotion of all".

How much notice should we take of a composer's own statements about his work? The old question raises its head again in the London Philharmonic's recording with Klaus Tennstedt of Mahler's seventh symphony. Mahler thought of it as his happiest work; Schoenberg, too, remarked on its classical repose; and this is very much the case. Characterized throughout by a beguiling leanness of texture and timbre, tension is built and released within a small scale; expressive points are made, and nerves touched, less by ripe dynamic contrasts than by split-second timing and a poised, restrained lyricism. But, as in his live performances, Tennstedt tends to mute the contrasting menace of the Scherzo. Here, and in the fleeting spectra of the first movement's tense rhythmic figures and distorted tonality, we miss that shadow of lurking disruption which seeps over its pale sunlight.

A boxed set of Fauré's orchestral music, with eloquent vocal solos by Nicolai Gedda and Frederica von Stade, includes among its rarer items the symphonic suite from *Shylock*. The delicately imagined orchestration of this too rarely heard piece shows off the

consistently affectionate, warm yet translucent playing of the Toulouse Orchestra, while Jean-Pierre Collard, while in the *Faust* and *William Tell* with a subtlety and subtlety and that sense of anguished terror and motionless movement to the "Frisson Song", and recreating as many shades of fear of death which, Shostakovich was "the most intense emotion of all".

Hilary Finch

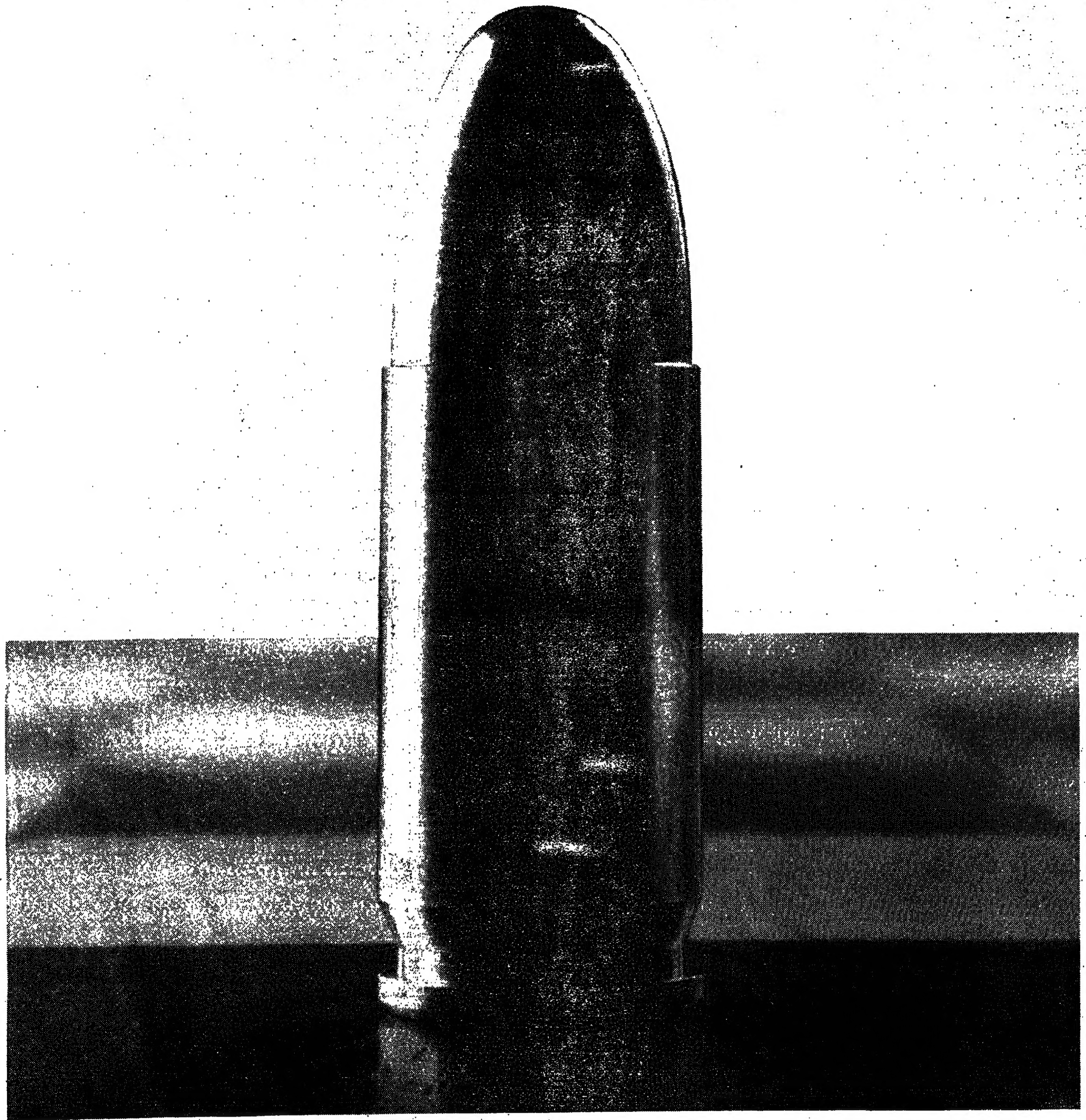
● The Bristol Old Vic opens its Spring Season of 1982, on February 17, with Shakespeare's *Henry V*, sponsored by the National Westminster Bank and directed by John David. The company will also be presenting *Finnegans Wake* by James Joyce and *The Merchant of Venice* by Shakespeare.

● The Yorick Players Theatre Company is to present a double bill of rare plays, a *Yorkshire Tragedy* (once attributed to Shakespeare) and Chekhov's *On the Grass*, at the Old Half Moon Theatre from January 25 to February 13. The presentation is part of the Half Moon's tenth anniversary celebrations.

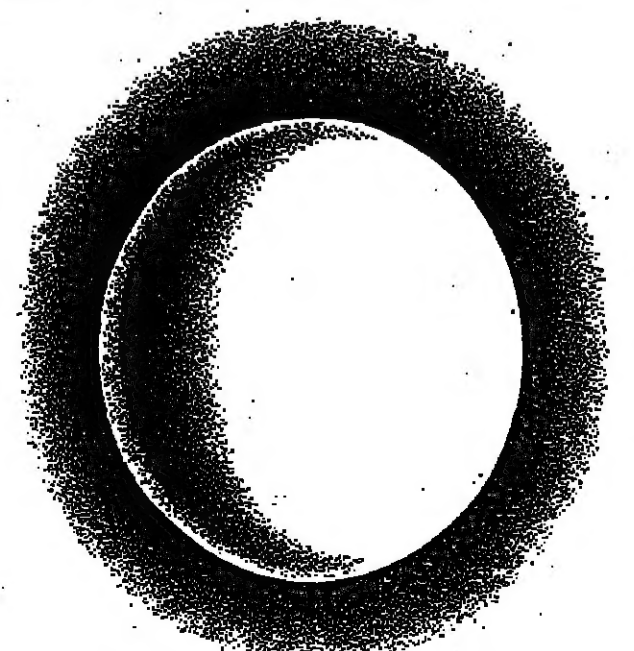
● *Incident at Valse Hill* "Robert Frost's first play is so likely to be misunderstood and dangerously underrated as was the first London play of its director Harold Pinter."

● *Hamstead Theatre*

Just a pawn in the game?



"The most dangerous man in the world."
The new documentary by Antony Thomas. Tonight 8.30p.m.



CENTRAL

A crisis of credibility for David Steel

By Mike Thomas

Social Democratic MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East

Today's meeting between Bill Rodgers and David Steel needs to sort out more than a squabble over the allocation of parliamentary seats. The SDP/Liberal alliance is in a fundamental crisis which cannot be resolved by name-calling abuse or generalized soft soap.

In October, after the July joint statement, *A Fresh Start for Britain*, and the overwhelming endorsement of the Alliance at the Liberal Party conference, Social Democrat and Liberal national negotiators agreed on guidelines for the negotiation of parliamentary seats.

- Parity of numbers of seats;
- Equal opportunity to win and for each party to fight some of its most preferred seats and some less promising;
- Seats not to be clustered for one party in any area but to be spread between us;
- Each party to have a fair share of Conservative and Labour, urban and rural, marginal and safer seats.

With high hopes, local Social Democrats began putting together

their negotiating teams. Negotiations were set in train in London, Scotland, Wales and in English counties from Cornwall to Cumbria. Now, three months later, Bill Rodgers for the Social Democrats has called a halt and today meets David Steel, the Liberal leader, to seek undertakings that would enable the SDP to start talking again.

I hope he can, for this is far more than a squabble.

Bill Rodgers stopped the negotiations for the simple reason that, after hours of fruitless discussions up and down the country, it has become clear that the Liberal Party either does not want to abide by the guidelines its leaders freely agreed to or is so loosely organized that no agreement with its leaders is worth the paper it is written on.

It is not just Greenock — although the guidelines specifically provide that sitting SDP or Liberal MPs as at January 1, 1982, are automatically entitled to the candidacy for their existing seats provided they are properly selected by their own party. Neither is it simply a matter of a Liberal prospective candidate in Derbyshire wanting to reopen concluded negotiations there so that he can have the seat he prefers.

Much more serious is the attitude and approach of local Liberals in almost every nego-

tiating unit; this has been wholly contrary to the letter and the spirit of the guidelines agreed with the Liberal leadership.

In tones worthy of the Ulster Unionists in their worst "not an inch" rhetoric, Social Democrats are told this, that or the other seat is "not negotiable". Lists are produced of "Liberal territory" into which the SDP will not be allowed to intrude.

Offered in exchange are seats with Conservative or Labour majorities so high that even Shirley Williams could not scale them in a by-election. Liberal negotiators confide to their SDP opposite numbers that their constituency associations will not agree to any arrangement that is not substantially to their "Liberal" advantage. In one unit the SDP team arrived to be told that the Liberals had prospective candidates in 11 of the 14 seats in the area and that the SDP should simply take the other three — none of them very promising.

No doubt some of this can be written down to excessive bargaining zeal, but the apparent unwillingness or inability of the Liberal leadership to explain the guidelines to their local representatives — and tell them they must stick to them — has been deeply depressing. The example set by the Scottish Liberals in Greenock, where there can be no doubt as to the interpretation of

the guidelines, is only the most glaring example.

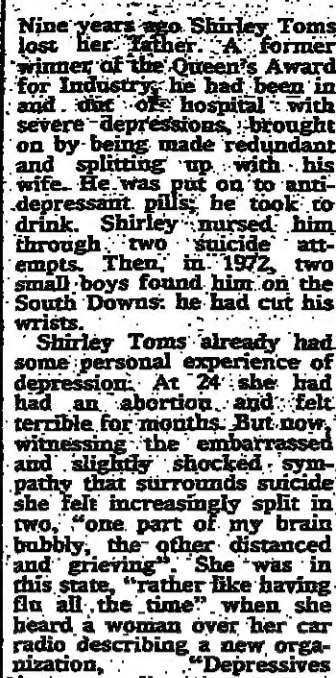
Bill Rodgers is right to bring the matter to a head now, for, if the Liberals wish to renege on the guidelines, they had better tell us quickly. Indeed, David Steel's pledge to disavow recalcitrant Liberal candidates, made on *Weekend World* before the Liberal Party conference, voted for the Alliance, will take a herculean labour to fulfil unless Liberal activists are told exactly what their national leadership has agreed to.

The Social Democrats will look for clear evidence of action on the part of David Steel and his colleagues to fulfil their obligations. Anything less would put the Alliance under real threat.

Putting the Alliance into practice on the ground was always bound to be our hardest task; but it has been made incomparably more difficult by the reluctance of the Liberal leadership to explain to their own party the reality of that process.

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Getting rid of depression with talk and sympathy



Shirley Toms, counselling people very like herself — bewildered, prone to despair, full of guilt

Nine years ago Shirley Toms lost her father. A former winner of the Queen's Award for her services to the community, she had been in and out of hospital with severe depression, brought on by being made redundant and splitting up with her wife. He was put on anti-depressant pills; he took to drink. Shirley nursed him through two suicide attempts. Then, in 1972, two small boys found him on the South Downs. He had cut his wrists.

Shirley Toms already had some personal experience of depression. At 24 she had had an abortion and felt terrible for months. But now witnessing the embarrassment and slightly shocked sympathy that surrounds suicide she felt increasingly split in two. "One part of my brain babbles the obvious distance and grieving," she says. "The other part, 'rather like having flu all the time' when she heard a woman over her car radio describing a new organization, 'Depressives Anonymous'."

She wrote down her name, Janet Stevenson, and found, on getting in touch, a sympathetic nurse and ex-midwife, a some time depressive who was trying to set up a mutual help organization for fellow sufferers. Shirley offered to start it up in London and soon found she was counselling groups of people very like herself: bewildered, prone to despair, full of guilt. Many had simply been put on to high doses of Valium by their doctors; all longed to talk.

Dealing with depression is not like dealing with alcoholism. The symptoms depressives suffer from are those experienced by most people at some moment in their lives. It is their persistence that makes them different, the relentlessness that changes them from a bad mood into a state bordering on illness. The World Health Organization, trying to pin down one of the most nebulous and tenacious of modern disorders, recently estimated that some 100 million people at any one time are depressed — 3 per cent of the world population.

It is not only that there are not enough trained doctors and psychiatrists to treat them — few are confident of what treatment to hand out even if they had the time to explore it. In what is the closest definition, she has prepared a list of 20 symptoms: they range through feelings of isolation, insecurity and inadequacy to lapses of memory and concentration, self-hatred, insomnia and guilt. Individually, nothing remarkable; it is the package that counts as well as the terror, once the depression goes away, that it will come back. There is no matching list of cures.

The actual history of the organization goes back nearly 10 years. In the early 1970s, Nemone Lethbridge wrote a television play based on her own experience of anguish and trauma after giving birth to a long-awaited son. She called it *Baby Blues* and it brought her hundreds of letters from women asking for help. In time, Nemone Lethbridge decided to leave the embryo self-help organization she had dubbed *Depressives Anonymous*, and return to her writing. But by then Janet Stevenson was in a position to take it over. She started by renaming it "Depressives Associated", arguing that anonymity was precisely one of the most agonizing aspects of the illness, and something to escape from.

Since then she has struggled with considerable

patience to guide and nurture into life groups and leaders all round the country. Sitting at her home in Dorset she has written regular newsletters for her members, answered some 30,000 private letters, and sat daily by her ever-ringing phone. Money is a constant problem. When she can, she puts callers in touch with a growing bank of "specialists", people who, because they themselves suffered from it, have made a study of some particular area of depression: post natal, the depressions sparked off by bereavement, loss of job or even — and there is a growing body of medical research into this — the depressions of adolescence, mysteriously untidy for two weeks in every month. "There's a lot of publicity about it now," she says, "but it came 20 years too late for me."

The organization was and remains amateur, fragmented, an impassioned and often not closely reasoned cry against excessive drugs, electric shock, treatment, toxic foods, modern life and stress. Yet behind the leaflets and newsletters, hidden among the tea and sympathy, is an exceptionally necessary service of comfort. For, unlike nearly everything else thought up to date to cure depressives, listening and understanding actually helps.

The people who join DA find themselves getting better: the depressions come back, but they are no longer alone with them. Not long ago Shirley Toms found that she had breast cancer and had to undergo long sessions of radiotherapy, which left her again severely depressed. Knowing that there were people to talk to, she says, enabled her to struggle back to some sort of equilibrium. And Depression Anonymous is growing: depressed callers are now branching out as tentative counsellors, little more than listeners, perhaps, but on the other end of the telephone, waiting to help. In the absence of more solid medical knowledge, their existence is crucial.

Depressives Associated, 19 Merley Ways, Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

Caroline Moorehead



"All smiles and animation until the bows touched the strings... then they became grave and serene" — members of the London Junior Strings try Handel

What Danny, Amelia, Umoja and friends played in the holidays

Spoilt, sated and primed to detonate after too many hours indoors being polite to ancient relatives, children are as unmanageable in the days immediately after Christmas as in any week of the year. They are wild to run with the pack of their own age-group again, but little inclined to get back under the yoke of school work. But for several years hundreds of children in this condition have trooped into empty London schools before term resumes to labour willingly over music.

The courses range from this week's residential course for the London Schools' Symphony Orchestra to others for guitar, recorder, jazz ensemble, rock and reggae. This year, for the first time, the Inner London Education authority multiplied the risks by adding a course for the relatively untamed age-group of seven to 11-year-olds. The London Junior Strings met for three days last week in a deserted Tower Hamlets comprehensive, with violins, cellos, combs, chewing gum and squeaky toys left over from Christmas. Some participants seemed scarcely big enough to lug their half-size cellos up the stairs.

The ILEA junior strings are remarkable enough at any time of the year. They are taught by one of those wholesale methods which some professional musicians deplore as anti-elitism gone mad. Instead of concentrating on individual children who show promise, the teachers take on entire classes at primary school and coach them right through till

they leave, as matter-of-factly as if they were teaching maths or gymnastics.

The child who learns an instrument is not set apart as an oddity, and those whose parents might never have dreamt of arranging tuition get a chance to try, with no easy exit excused by assumed lack of talent. It does not cross anybody's mind to drop out.

The method was developed by Miss Sheila Nelson, drawing on work done at the University of Illinois. It differs from the well-known Suzuki method in that the initial preoccupation is less with minute points of technique than with developing confidence and familiarity with the instrument. There is something almost frightening in the sight of a class of 30 six-year-olds finishing a tune in unison with a flourish and then brandishing their fiddles aloft at arm's length in a Statue of Liberty salute. Surprisingly, breakages are not a serious problem.

Assistants move round the classroom giving each child individual help, and there are also sessions with small groups. But the system makes it possible to cope with twice as many children as the same teaching man-

power could manage under traditional methods, and to give them two or three lessons a week instead of only one.

The Suzuki method depends heavily on parents interested enough to spend time and effort helping their children learn. The children the London scheme is designed to reach are the very ones who cannot count on such help. The teachers keep trying to draw parents in, but have had to evolve methods which work without them.

About 700 children of primary age are now involved in the scheme, mostly from East End schools. The smaller number invited for the holiday course, the first of its kind in London, were something of a select, the ones judged likely to benefit from the chance to make faster progress. But they were also as average a band of ruffians as ever terrorized a supply teacher, diverse in colour and in shade of cockney, high-spirited and cheeky.

The course took in a corner of a stark glass-and-concrete comprehensive with wind passageways, mangled turf, and lavatory graffiti as rich as on the New York subway. The cheap Chinese

violins and cellos that make the scheme possible lay around the hall in implausible varnishes varying in tint from saffron to aubergine. Music stands kept clattering over, scattering Tails and Handel in all directions. Hoarse-voiced Danny was in full cry again. Simon in sneakers and track-suit top was doing his best to be noticed. Umoja in yellow stockings and braids was doing her best not to be. Ben and Pupil had a brief fencing-match with their bows.

Parental cooperation was a problem as usual: an appeal had gone out for parents to come and help at meals and break-times, but Amelia's middle-class dad was the only one to turn up, looking sheepish.

But the teachers were well able to cope by themselves. The disorder was all high spirits, not disaffection. Once the music stands had been rescued and everybody had been tuned up, they launched into action with intensity, buzzing laboriously like a beehive in winter. They had several new pieces to learn for the concert at the end of the course, and a Handel gavotte and march, a concerto grosso by Vaughan Williams, and other pieces

for two groups of violins with cellos.

A whole day's music is more exacting than one lesson in a full school day. Assessing stamina was still a matter for experiment. Sheila Nelson and the others gathered at the end of the day to discuss whether the schedule was still too hard. Each session of 45 minutes was followed by a long break period, and the sessions themselves were diversified — sometimes a large group, sometimes small ones. Some sessions were instrumental, some vocal, and some were organized games periods, which binged with musical phrases was played.

Break periods were times for frantic release of animal spirits. Football, hide-and-seek, bulldogs and on-it-were played with ferocity. But while Amelia's dad was being torn to pieces by small mammals in the playground, cheeky Simon was sitting in a corner, upstairs patiently practising semiquaver passages by himself.

The scheme for taking on a whole class at a time has been going on for three years, growing larger each year. The method does not seek to justify itself in terms of the number of mute, inglorious Menuhins it un-

covers, but in the number of children given right of entry on easy and familiar terms to a world of musical competence that they might otherwise never have in inkling of.

Some schools are more interested than others, but a number of teachers in other fields believe that the scheme also has indirect benefits in reading, co-ordination and general confidence. But at present the end of primary school means the end of string playing for most of the children in the scheme. The classes disperse and they move into a climate where exams increasingly dominate attention.

The scheme continues to grow, in spite of spending constraints, and each year a larger number of leavers move up into secondary school. Growing cohorts of children moving up must make their presence felt more and more.

"Get ready, all you cellos!" called the teacher. "I'm not a cello, I'm a human being," muttered Amelia indignantly to giggles. But then Handel got on the move again. As the music began, the children changed. Their faces were all smiles and animation until the moment the bows touched the strings. Then they became grave, serene, until the moment the bows left the strings again — and then all was animation as before.

George Hill

Social Democrats who might oppose Jenkins

Roy Jenkins need not expect the Social Democrat candidature for the vacant Glasgow, Hillhead, seat to be handed to him on a plate should he decide to run. I hear that local party members expect challenges from Alastair Hetherington, former editor of *The Guardian*, and Ian MacCormick, the rugged-looking former Scottish Nationalist MP for Argyll. Both men are founding fathers of the SDP in Scotland.

I am told a meeting of the local hierarchy will be held today against a background of Liberal Party interest in the seat (Mr Chick Brodie has already been selected as their candidate although he says he will stand down if necessary in the interests of the Liberal-SDP alliance).

Neither Hetherington nor MacCormick was available for comment yesterday but their names were on the lips of all good Scottish Social Democrats I spoke to, as was that of Ian McDonald, the SDP's Glasgow North chairman.

Hetherington, 62, a hill-walking devotee who disappeared into the Scottish hinterland via controversial years as controller of BBC Scotland and then manager of BBC Highland after leaving *The Guardian* in 1975, is considered a weaker challenger than MacCormick. The local press criticised him into while laird of BBC

Scotland will, I believe, be taken into account should he seek the SDP nomination.

MacCormick, who was educated at Glasgow High School and Glasgow University, is a passionate believer in devolution. He quit the SNP after it was taken over by what he regards as a group of left-wing fanatics.

Blazing arrows

Mel Brooks, the film director who has wrought his particular brand of havoc on the Bible (*History of the World, Part One*), the American West (*Blazing Saddles*) and horror obsession (*Young Frankenstein*), has signed an \$8m deal to come to Britain to give the same treatment to Robin Hood. Brooks has raised the money on Wall Street because he does not want to rely on film-studio finance. He was angry over the way 20th Century Fox handled his last picture, which did poorly at the box office.

What with Central TV's "white UFO" over Nottingham, and now Brooks in Sherwood Forest, Brian Clough can no longer expect to have the East Midlands all to himself.

Shying away

Mr David Robinson, the millionaire who has donated £400,000 to the Glasgow fund, is described as "shy". That will not quite do. In 1977 Philip Zimbardo the psychologist reported in his book *Stigmata* that 70 per cent of people consider themselves shy — although that does not mean they barricade their homes with

THE TIMES DIARY



Artist David Smith, whose penchant for arduous commissions never ceases to amaze, is about to put to sea again less than two years after return from the South Pole as official artist with the British Antarctic Survey. Smith, 61, has been engaged by Trinity House to paint all the 100-odd lighthouses and light ships around the coast of Britain.

The job will, he expects, take two years, during which he will also be working for the government of Finland, painting views of that country. For this he will have to take his brushes and easel into the Arctic Circle.

guard dogs and electric fences. Zimbardo also found that as many as 40 per cent of people regard themselves as chronically shy, and 2 per cent as especially shy — shy all the time, wherever they were and whoever they were with.

Presumably Mr Robinson may be numbered among the chronically shy and one wonders whether this is in any way connected with his benefactions.

Pathological shyness can be a weird condition, as readers of books about Howard Hughes will know. Two of the most extraordinary cases in the clinical literature make Hughes seem positively convivial. In 1947 Langley Collyer died in New York. He had not been seen for 36 years and



when police finally forced their way into his house on Fifth Avenue they found rubbish crammed to the ceiling in every room with tunnels carved for a man to crawl through. The tunnels were dotted with booty-traps which brought down tons of rubbish on intruders. Police eventually found Collyer, who had blundered into one of his own traps.

Then, only two years ago, the Swedes disclosed that a patient at a Stockholm hospital had been so shy that he had been allowed to live in the communications tunnels below the hospital, and had been granted permission to steal hospital food when he could, so that he did not have to meet

anyone or come into the light, a particular type of his.

Even in its non-pathological state, shyness can be far more painful than non-sufferers may think. If Mr Robinson intends any future benefactions the shy might be an imaginative choice.

agree on the major practical discoveries of the social sciences. Here there is fertile ground for a serious competition for once. My usual bottle for the most witty (by which I mean short and convincing) of three practical insights achieved by the British social sciences:

No moonshine

If ever he runs short of a boy or two, astronomer loyal Patrick Moore could make ends meet by working in court. I am told that in a fascinating case in the United States, the defendant was convicted all because he got his astronomy wrong.

Stanley Tranowski, of Chicago, was charged with passing a counterfeit bank note in exchange for a meal. His defence, corroborated by his brother, was that on the day in question, May 12, the two men were visiting their mother. They even had a photograph to prove it, they said. The picture, taken by one brother, showed the other man, with their mother and her dog.

Unfortunately for Tranowski, the photograph also showed the dog's shadow and a wily district attorney turned to Larry Clupik, astronomer at the local planetarium, to see whether that was enough to check the alleged date of the photograph. According to Clupik, it was. From the shadow, he was able to calculate the height of the sun, and its position. Checking the position, he found that the sun was in the state only on April 13 and August 31 — and not on May 12. Stanley's defence was thereupon thrown out, he was convicted,

and his brother charged with perjury.

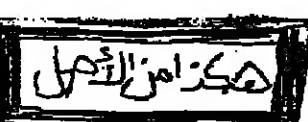
Fortunately for them, Clupik's report was itself thrown out: the appeal, because it was "untested". But since then, Clupik has been called in to give expert evidence more and more often.

Hot 100

No sooner does a New Year dawn than a fresh batch of centenarians, each with its individual celebration, descends on the hard-working diarist. At first sight 1982 appears moderate in comparison with what follows: 1983 recalls the centenaries of one kind or another of Richard Wagner, Karl Marx, Martin Luther, Monet and Mussolini. Nonetheless, this year includes the hundredth anniversaries of the births of Igor Stravinsky, James Joyce, John Barrymore and Sir Jack Hobbs. The first "major" alone has a pretty healthy crop: A. A. Milne and Virginia Woolf were born in January, 1882, and the French composer Gabriel Poulenc preceded them by exactly a century. In the month when Johann Christian Bach, the least forgettable of Johann Sebastian's composer sons, died in London.

But perhaps the most significant of the January centenaries is that of a man whose decisions still shape our political world. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, when he signed the Yalta Treaty, surely did not foresee the misery to which he and Churchill were condemning the peoples of eastern Europe.

Peter Watson





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PRESSURES ON POLAND

The foreign ministers of the Ten have found a response to events in Poland that neither undercuts nor backs up that of the United States. They express strong disapproval of military rule and call for a reopening of dialogue but they do not go along with American sanctions. The situation is not yet so alarming or so clear-cut that total unity of response is essential. But a lot more work is necessary to ensure that the differences remain within bounds, and that each side understands the other sufficiently to avoid resentment. Europeans will need to do more than express indignation about events in Poland if the Atlantic rift is not to widen further.

The main problem now is a confusion of aims. There is the desire to express moral disapproval. There is the desire to punish the Russians for their part in the affair (whether big or small) and to teach them lessons in behaviour which may be applicable elsewhere in the world. There is the desire to see Poland able to pay its debts. And there is a desire to help the Polish people, which ought to be dominant.

Mr Reagan's main aim in imposing modest sanctions on the Soviet Union appears to be mainly punitive and didactic. In his statement of December 29 he explained his decision largely by reference to the suppression of human rights in Poland. This is a thoroughly legitimate concern. Mr Reagan's predilection for being harsh on the sins of the left, rather than the right will lessen the impact, but this is no reason for dismissing his motives altogether.

The more important question is what the effects will be. In economic terms they will be small. They seem to be intended more as warning

shots than as broadsides. Nevertheless, they could have some limited political effect by reminding the Russians that their behaviour in Europe is the legitimate concern of all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, and that further repression in Poland could bring more stringent measures. On the other hand, economic sanctions are notoriously easy to circumvent, so it would be wrong to expect too much of them, or to attempt at this stage to mount a united western effort.

The Europeans have bigger economic levers at their disposal because their economic relations with Poland are much more extensive than those of the United States. They are limited by their reluctance to push Poland into defaulting on its huge western debt, but they are still in a strong position to impose conditions on further aid which Poland badly needs to get off the ground. They must, however, decide what conditions are realistic.

If the main aim is to help Poland become economically viable again there are two possible lines of argument. One is that a period of extreme economic stringency is unavoidable, with harder work and lower living standards. A year ago Solidarity said it was willing to accept this in return for genuine reforms, and although it started by demanding more money for less work it might have been brought round to partnership if the regime had handled things better. Now that the chance has been missed, the argument goes, a repressive regime is the only answer. In other words, the soldiers are the bankers' best friends.

The alternative argument is that Poles can be motivated to work only if they are given

the freedom they crave, including the freedom to form an independent union. Moreover, Poland has suffered too long from clumsy central planning. What it must now do is to set the factories free in a partly simulated market economy similar to Hungary's. Admittedly this puts power in the hands of managers, rather than workers, which is not what Solidarity wanted, but it is not incompatible with union activity, or even with some models of industrial democracy in which workers elect, or partly elect, managers. It is, however, incompatible with martial law and centralized administration.

This is obviously the more attractive argument because it means that respect for human rights becomes a necessary condition of economic progress. Is it also true for Poland today? Probably it is. Nobody yet knows the extent of passive and active resistance to the present regime. It is certainly conceivable that, if higher prices are combined with a wage system more closely geared to performance, economic and political pressures will slowly force Poles to work. But it seems highly unlikely that the country would be anywhere near as dynamic as it could be under democratic reforms.

This means that the main thrust of western policy, particularly in Europe, should be to make it clear that economic as well as political relations will depend on the early resumption of economic and political reforms. The main thing is to withhold further credits and other forms of aid (except food aid through the Church) until General Jaruzelski can provide some evidence that there was substance behind his assurances on this score.

RETURN OF THE FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT

Ghanaians have demonstrated in the streets of Accra in favour of Flight-Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, who seized power from the elected President Limann last Thursday. This does not mean too much as Accra crowds have also hailed at first the five previous military rulers who have afflicted Ghana since independence: Ankrah, Afrifa, Acheampong, Akuffo and Rawlings on his first appearance in 1979. It certainly leaves unanswered the question of whether the 34-year-old flight-lieutenant was justified in disrupting the democratic processes he had helped to restore just over two years ago.

The Limann administration had demonstrably failed to solve Ghana's economic problems: inflation and shortages had grown worse. Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings has claimed it was a corrupt government also: "the most disgraceful in Ghana's history". He has argued that only a "revolution" could rectify things. On the other hand, President Limann was undoubtedly elected by the Ghanaian people and his government observed due process and the constitutional niceties. There was no reason

to doubt that it would allow the people to vote it out of power at the next election if they should wish to. If Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings believed that the opposition politicians were equally corrupt (as he sometimes alleged), there was nothing to stop him forming his own party and seeking the votes of the people.

It should also be recalled that there were disgraceful aspects to the previous four-month Rawlings administration. Eight people were executed without proper trial (and without cause in some cases); hundreds more were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by blatantly unfair military tribunals. Equally seriously, no ideas were produced for the solving of Ghana's problems: the public caning of market women proved not to be an adequate answer to inflation. The period ended with Ghana's reputation sullied and her economic situation even worse. There were the beginnings of corruption among the men of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council itself.

Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings is to be honoured for keeping his promise to return the country promptly to civilian

rule (he may find that more difficult this time). He is a man of considerable qualities. No one doubts the sincerity of his concern for the plight of Ghana's poor and sick and his rage at the way some of the rich exploit the situation. He appears himself to be incorruptible, and he has great demagogic powers. Yet he failed last time to produce an administration capable of translating indignation into coherent policy and there must be doubts about whether he will succeed this time. Sincerity is not enough. The record of military administrations in Ghana and elsewhere is not good in terms of efficiency or incorruptibility. In the meantime the cause of democracy has taken another serious blow in Africa. Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings has demonstrated twice now that because he can involve military power he can arrogate to himself the right to decide what the wishes of the people are and to set himself up as the conscience of Ghana. He said this time that he was prepared to face a firing squad if his actions "did not meet the approval of Ghanaians". What is to be the measure of the nation's approval?

PAYMENTS ON DEPARTURE

One of the banes of British public discussion is an excess of puritanism regarding the financial affairs of others. High salaries for chairmen, fringe benefits for executives, and now "golden handshakes" are the favourite objects of derision or envy, "the unacceptable face of capitalism" as Mr Edward Heath described it in a well-remembered phrase.

A pretty face it certainly is not. The sight of a managing director being dismissed from a major company with a package worth three-quarters of a million pounds when workers are made redundant in factory after factory through no fault of their own with a thousand pounds or less is neither inspiring nor timely. Still less does it appear fair and reasonable that a retired admiral of the Royal Navy should stand to gain £400,000, his presence with Playboy having failed to ensure the renewal of gambling licences.

One should be careful, however, to distinguish between what is open to criticism and

what should be forbidden. High salaries, or high parting payments, have long been a feature of a highly-taxed society and will always look "unacceptable" at times of general recession. In the case of Mr Gill, the departing managing director of Associated Communications Corporation, (£750,000) here was a man who, after all, had done much to build up the company before he fell from the grace of Lord Grade. Nor is the recent spate of compensation packages a reflection merely of management self-indulgence. It is a sign, long overdue, that as part of the effort to become more competitive which the recession is forcing upon companies managers as well as workers are being made redundant.

What is objectionable about some of the recent compensation cases and their high cost is the continuing tendency of British management to seek its rewards in the form of service packages laced with benefits such as loans for houses and

compensation for loss of office. They stem from a regime of high taxation on salaries. It is a regime which this government is committed to ending, as well it might. There is no reason why the British, like their United States counterparts, should not be rewarded with shares in their companies and performance bonuses. The service contract system is a positive incentive for directors to award themselves added security in long-term contracts and even to welcome their rupture as a means of acquiring capital which taxation does not allow them to accumulate for earnings.

The answer does not lie in imposing statutory limitations on compensation terms. The proper tribunal is the shareholders, since it is their interests which are betrayed by excessive service contracts for directors. An obligation of disclosure to shareholders is needed, and the right of shareholders to approve contracts above set limits.

might study certain papers which I believe to be in the Department of Manuscripts. I have often worked in this department, and I should like to renew my ticket so that I can work on my current book. I understand that tickets for 12 visits are now issued on payment of 25fr, and that the 2-day tickets cost 2 fr.

The charge may be nominal. I must say I find it offensive for someone engaged on serious

research. However, it does lead me to wonder whether we should charge all overseas visitors for entrance to museums and libraries. The rest of us are already largely supporting these institutions through our rates and taxes.

Yours faithfully,
JOANNA RICHARDSON,
55 Flask Walk,
Hamstead, NW3.
January 1.

Plight of museums

From Miss Joanna Richardson
Sir, I have followed with interest the recent correspondence on the plight of museums, and the question of charging for entrance, which seems against all the principles of scholarship and cultural exchange.

However, I have recently asked the Bibliothèque Nationale if I

Money collected for dependants of lifeboatmen

From Mr D. W. Tattersall
Sir, Once again it seems likely that the clear intentions of thousands of donors will be frustrated by the law of charitable trusts. For there can be no doubt that every one, at least with very few exceptions, who has sent money to the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund intended that his gift should, after the deduction of minimal administrative costs, be shared out in full amongst the dependants and near relations of the lifeboatmen who died.

These men gave their lives in a vain attempt to save the lives of others, not looking for any reward at all should they have been successful; we on our part all too inadequately gave of our money, not to ensure that their families should be able to maintain the standard of living they would have had if the tragedy had not happened, but as an unconditional tribute to their bravery and sacrifice.

"Distress" is not in this context to be interpreted as the drying up of a source of income; it is the immediate shock and the long-term effect of the loss of a husband, father or son, which cannot be measured in cash terms.

The trustees and those who advise them must look urgently for ways in which to fulfil the wishes of the donors. The establishment of the trust is merely a device to facilitate this fulfilment, not to introduce extraneous and repugnant conditions. The trustees are trustees of the donors for the intended beneficiaries. If they cannot be found to do this under the present law, then the law must be changed, and changed retrospectively to cover this case as well as any other comparable cases which might be outstanding.

It appears to be at fault is a technicality in the mere mechanics of mass giving. If there is at present no other way out, and no prospect of amending legislation, then the trustees have a clear

duty to return as quickly as possible to all the donors who can be identified that proportion of each gift left over after a distribution within the present law. Then we can find ways to get our money direct, by individual giving, to those who deserve it.

Yours faithfully,
D. W. TATTERSALL,
13 Birchvale Drive, Romiley,
Stockport, Cheshire.
December 31

From Mrs C. W. Sanders

Sir, Had I known, when I contributed to the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund, that it would reach such vast proportions, I would certainly have asked that my contribution should go to the general purposes of the RNL.

There must be others like me who agree with your view that the dependants should be placed liberally beyond financial need but who do not wish to see a disaster fund becoming the equivalent of a "pools" win.

I am therefore writing to the fund's trustees to say that I am happy for my contribution to be re-allocated. Others may care to do the same.

Yours faithfully,
K. E. SANDERS,
Giles Point,
Winchelsea, Sussex.

From Mr B. FitzPatrick

Sir, As one of many subscribers it was my intention not to make Mousehole rich! (report December 31) but to help to alleviate the physical and emotional distress resulting from such a tragedy. The assumption that donors intended this money to benefit the bereaved families only may legitimately be questioned in the light of the one and a half million pounds so far received.

In the aftermath of this tragedy, people gave generously as a tribute to the bravery and sacrifice of those courageous men but now many would be only too pleased to apportion a fraction of their donations to

similar causes within the control of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

Legal and tax problems can be resolved by the appropriate experts with some encouragement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and "all reasonable needs" of the wives and children could be placed under control of a committee who would also allow for emergencies. However, donors hope that this fund will not develop into an unseemly lottery as might appear to be the case from some reports.

Human emotion is stronger than the pound sterling but if relatives knew that they were in some way sharing in tragedies, as yet in the future, they would be much stronger in spirit.

By all means let us put Mousehole relatives first, but a fund of this size ought also to consider those who, in future years, will find themselves in similar circumstances. It was this distant picture, as much as the immediate disaster, which touched the heart of the nation.

Yours sincerely,
BRENDAN FITZPATRICK,
10 Beresford Road,
Chingford, E4.
January 4

From Professor Sir Alan Harris

Sir, I have made a modest donation to this fund. I know the people. Jack Worth, the previous coxswain, he who had formed and trained the lost crew and had been first at the Torrey Canyon wreck, was like an elder brother to me during my childhood in those parts.

I sought with my gift to relieve the distress of orphans, widows, mothers. If it seems that this purpose is to be frustrated, I shall ask for my money back and pay it direct; I shall know to whom.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN HARRIS,
128 Ashley Gardens,
Thirley Road, SW1.
January 1.

Sanctity of life

From the Reverend David Campbell and others
Sir, We, the undersigned members of the Church of England, while not presuming to comment on the recent case which brought these issues into prominence, wish to associate ourselves with the principles expressed by the Roman Catholic bishops and the Chief Rabbi concerning the sanctity of human life, including that of handicapped children.

We believe in the following principles:
1. Physically and mentally handicapped people have just as much right to life as healthy people, both as a matter of natural justice and because they are created by God in His own image, and share in His redeeming love shown supremely in the Incarnation and Crucifixion of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Indeed, because of their handicap, they should be accorded special protection.
2. Nobody has the moral right deliberately to shorten or end the life of a fellow human being, though we agree that where necessary, as in terminal cases, it may be permissible to administer analgesic drugs whose side-effect may be to shorten life, but only if the object aimed at is to relieve pain. We also agree that in the case of a patient who will certainly die there may come a point where it is not morally obligatory to undertake special measures to prolong life.
3. There is no moral difference between deliberately killing people and securing their death by denying them normal treatment or sustenance.
4. The right to life is not conferred by the state, but is a right which every human being simply because he is human. The duty of the state is to maintain this basic right.
5. Parents have no more right than doctors to decide for whatever reason that a child of theirs should die.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID CAMPBELL,
JOHN FOSTER,
PETER GILDARD,
MICHAEL GREEN,
RAYMOND HIRSTON,
E. MASCALL,
JONAS DORCHESTER,
PHILIP R. MORRIS,
MARGARET PAUL, C.S.P.,
PHYLLIS, C.S.P.,
JERIC KADING,
J. W. JARVIS,
MORRIS SELL,
R. DAVID SILK,
JOHN R. W. STOTT,
BRYAN THWAITES,
DAVID WATSON,
MICHAEL WOOLWICH,
JERIC CIGSTER,
7 Farade, Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire.

Christian names in 1981

From Mrs Margaret Brown and Mr Thomas Brown
Sir, Once again here is an annual analysis of Christian names given to children whose birth or adoption was announced in *The Times*. For the eighteenth year in succession, Thomas has remained the most popular name for boys. Elizabeth held the lead among the girls, as she has done for the last six years.

The figures in parentheses indicate the position held in 1980.
Two girls' names which returned significantly higher totals in 1981 were Laura and Frances. Flower names for girls, such as Daisy and Rose, also showed an increase in popularity.
The table for first names shows that Thomas has held the lead over James for the second year in succession. Sarah has regained her place as the most popular name for girls.

The rule of law

From Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP for Down, South (Official Unionist)
Sir, It is probably not good form for a sometime Fellow of Trinity to contradict a real life one; but when Professor Jolowicz writes (December 31) that "Parliament has the last word as the legislative authority of the United Kingdom", he forgets the European Communities Act, 1972, if not also the European Convention of Human Rights.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. ENOCH POWELL,
House of Commons.
January 1.

Creation and evolution

From Professor P. T. Landsberg
Sir, The probability of the production of a self-erecting unit, a crucial element of "life" — was considered from the point of view of quantum mechanics by Nobel prize winner Eugene Wigner (1961) and subsequent correspondents in *Nature* (1965). The upshot was inconclusive as the choice of assumptions available was too wide to enable one to give a clear verdict in this matter. This conclusion is in complete agreement with remarks by the President of the Royal Society (December 21).

On top of that, only this week Britain has effectively blocked a Commission proposal to pay 8.5 per cent for cane sugar by refusing a package which the other member states were prepared to accept, and which would have alleviated the cost to the UK refiners of the storage levy system.

Now 1 per cent discrimination may sound neither here nor there to Westminster or Whitehall but, amounting to about £3m a year, it is crucial to the economies of the most desperately poor cane sugar producing countries, which are heavily dependent on their sugar exports for foreign exchange and employment.

Terms of reference

From Mr David Miller
Sir, It's an academic point, but Francis Johnson's random thought (December 18) that "politics must be the only activity in the world whose practitioners use the name of their profession as a term of abuse" is not quite correct.

Yours, etc,
DAVID MILLER,
University of Warwick,
Department of Philosophy,
Coventry.
December 18.

Modulations in musical thought

From Mr Francis Routh
Sir, The admirable article by Anthony Burgess on the condition of music (December 29), which I find both disturbing and true, calls for two comments, one general, one particular.

In general, while the social purpose of music and the personal projection of the composer's personality undoubtedly altered in the nineteenth century, compared with the eighteenth, the language of music — the means the composer uses — did not. The validity of the diatonic scale (major/minor) remained the same. Back to Mahler: many would say for longer. Indeed Strauss reverted to a more direct language after the early experimental operas *Elektra* and *Salome*. This gave music its universality, which today is lacking.

This is a fact which any composer today clearly ignores at his peril. Yet the situation is not all doom and gloom — at least I hope not. Mr Burgess deals more or less entirely with the music of the Austro-German tradition, from Mozart/Haydn to Mahler/Schoenberg (Pierre Boulez, though French, explicitly sees himself as springing from that tradition), so what he says is very much influenced by that viewpoint, and reflection of German-orientated musicologists.

In particular, I would pick him up on one word: "the stability of tonality had at last collapsed". What he should have said was "the stability of the diatonic scale and at last collapsed"; that would have been true. Tonality and the diatonic scale are by no means the same thing, though many writers confuse the two.

Tonality is a very wide concept, whose nature even now is only beginning to be glimpsed. The major/minor tradition is but some manifestation of it. Discoveries into its potential can be seen in the work of certain leading twentieth-century composers outside the Austro-German tradition (an important point) such as Debussy, Bartok, Messiaen, Stravinsky, Tippett. Several of us today, among whom I include myself, see this as the fresh source of vitality for the musical art.

From this source one can just detect a new music rising, as it were, from the death of an old one, which, Burgess has correctly and honestly identified.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS ROUTH,
Arlington Park House,
Chiswick, W4.
December 30.

Tennyson's desk

From Mr K. Wellesley
Sir, It would be interesting to know upon what evidence Mrs Geraldine Norman ("Tennyson's desk sold for £1,815", December 17) bases her statement that the poet "knew to have been inspired by the stream at Bayons to write his poem 'The Brook'". By tradition, he rushed straight from the waterfall to his desk to get it down before he forgot it.

The Tennyson brothers and sisters certainly sometimes visited Bayons Manor, the home of their grandfather and later their uncle Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt; and the grand mansion (now reduced to a little rubble on a wooded slope a mile from Tealby near Market Rasen) certainly looked down upon a stream which bubbles on the pebbles. But it is most unlikely that Alfred Tennyson, who composed readily while walking in the countryside, should have found it necessary to rush up the hill to write upon a desk declared to be his, though in a relative's house. In the eyes of his son Hallam (Tennyson: *A Memoir*, 1897, vol 1 p3), "The Brook" was "designed to be a brook of the imagination"; and his grandson Sir Charles (Alfred Tennyson, 1849, p178) suggested that the poem was written in a mood of tranquil recollection at Torquay in 1838.

But if we must have Tennyson thinking of a particular brook, why not the stream that flows below the Somerset Rectory, threatening the Tennyson children's favourite haunt, the woodland at the west end of the village? This at any rate seems to be grandson's view: "The old rectory lies . . . a pleasant valley, down which flows the brook that formed the basis of so many of Alfred's similes and descriptions." (*ibid* p35).

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH WELLESLEY,
125 Trinity Road,
Edinburgh.
December 29

Capital error

From Mr Charles Lodge
Sir, I read with interest the letter from Mr Musgrave (December 28) which referred to Hentzau as "a most delightful spot . . . unsuited to international finance". I can only assume this impression has been gleaned from the pages of the party newspaper, *Slavoy Trud*, a periodical which is generally regarded, even by most Kuriatians, as an inspired work of fiction.

Alas, poor Hentzau: gone are its pastoral charms. Now a thick plume of smoke, from the chimney of the state tyre factory, hangs forever over the drab grey town. Only the flourishing black market keeps alive the tradition of independence.

Foreign visitors are regularly offered as much as 10 kryptomiks to the £1 sterling. For myself, needless to say, I resisted this temptation, remembering the banner seen at the frontier checkpoint: "Abandon Hope all you who enter".

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES LODGE,
16 Hasker Street, SW3.
December 29

Another
'last' for
Britain, page 13

Business News

THE TIMES TUESDAY JANUARY 5 1982



Washing machines lead big sales rush

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Larger domestic electrical appliances are selling well, particularly in the January sales. This is the first sign for more than a year of improvement in this depressed manufacturing sector.

It appears to be part of a picture of heavy spending reported by many retailers after the first week of the January sales.

Washing machine sales are exceptionally buoyant, according to Mr David Johnson, chief executive of the Rumbelow's chain. Price cuts of around 10 per cent in domestic appliances at Rumbelow's have kept up the sales volumes.

Sears Holdings' department stores, including Selfridges and the Lewis's chain, have had improved sales of domestic appliances before Christmas and in the past week. John Lewis Partnership's 18 stores also report steady sales of large appliances and the 70 Debenhams stores reported good sales.

Zanussi, the Italian makers which now has a boosted sales operation in Britain, said the normal seasonal lull in orders had not appeared. Once retailers have stocked for Christmas and the January sales, there is usually a tailing off in orders.

Luton-based Electrolux, part of Sweden's Electrolux AB, is now back on full-time working except in a small part of its factory. There is less short-time working among a number of other manufacturers although Hoover said there was a fall-off in orders in mid-November.

But Hoover is expecting that overall in 1981 these will have been a marginal increase on 1980 sales, with this year expected to show further improvements.

The effect of the increased sales over the past few weeks has not yet fed back in orders to Electrolux, but the factory re-opened only yesterday after the holidays. Mr John Redman, the company's British chief said "Reports so far indicate improved sales, particularly of the more expensive ranges, so we have hopes of replacement orders this month."

Retailers have been surprised at the volume of sales last week because it was feared the almost year-long sales in the High Streets would have blunted the edge of the traditional January sales.

Rumbelow's claimed its pre-Christmas sales were up between 15 and 17 per cent compared with last year, with only about 5 per cent inflation to net out. In the past week sales have been truly remarkable, said Mr Johnson, with the demand continuing for video cassette recorders and television sets.

He said more business was done last week than in the week before Christmas according to initial returns.

Gill may vote for his own cash pay-off

By Philip Robinson

Mr Jack Gill, dismissed managing director of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation could help vote himself a record £750,000 golden handshake.

It emerged last night that legal opinion is still divided over whether Mr Gill, 62, who was dismissed from his £100,000 a year job last August, would be able to cast the 15 per cent voting share he still holds in favour of a package which would give him £560,000 for loss of office, £72,823 worth of pension and the option to buy a £275,000 company house for £165,822. One legal opinion is that as Mr Gill is no longer a director of the company, he is free to use his shareholding as he sees fit. But even if he abstains, the ACC board has sufficient support to vote through the £560,000 compensation for loss of office. Lord Grade has already told shareholders that directors - believed to be himself, Mr Louis Michael, Mr Louis Benjamin and Mr Norman Collins - have pledged their 43.3 per cent shareholding in his favour for Friday's special shareholders' meeting.

It is understood there is sufficient backing to gain approval for the second resolution which allows him to buy the freehold of the company-owned house. Although not admitted, ACC has conducted a thorough poll taking the most pessimistic view and says it will still emerge with a majority for the compensation package.

The board however will not have the backing of at least one director and near 10 per cent shareholder, Lord Matthews. He disclosed at the weekend that he would vote against the compensation payment and added last night: "I don't know who else will vote against it, it's a foregone conclusion anyway. It was just my view. I have not done any lobbying."

Meanwhile, Mr Gill's payment is still under fire from the National Association of Pension Funds, the financial institutions, which speak for about 8 per cent of the non-voting shares.

They are still taking counsel's opinion on whether they can petition the High Court under Section 75 of the 1980 Companies Act which allows any shareholder the right to petition the courts on the grounds that a company's affairs are being or have been conducted in a manner unfairly prejudicial.

The pension funds are expected to announce this afternoon whether they are to take any court action.

The institutions have been highly critical of ACC since the group announced a net £7m loss last year and recently disclosed it had lost £8m pre-tax for the first six months of its financial year. Lord Grade owns 27 per cent of the ACC votes. The board could decide to reshuffle the shareholding, with the permission of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, but only when a new director is appointed to the board. That will happen towards the end of February when ACC names its new finance director. His appointment has been confirmed but so far ACC has declined to name him.

ICCH sale clears way for new market

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The Trustee Savings Bank has agreed in principle to sell the International Commodities Clearing House for £51m to a consortium of clearing banks.

The deal, which will be effective from November 30, 1981, brings to an end more than three months' haggling over the price and removed an important obstacle to the opening of the London Financial Futures Exchange, which wants to use the ICCH's clearing facilities.

The consortium comprises the big four, Barclays, Midland, Lloyds, and National Westminster, with Williams & Glyn's, which has the largest shareholding, having yet to be finalized but Williams & Glyn's is likely to have half the shareholding of the others.

The sale was negotiated in consultation with the Bank of England, which has the non-statutory role of monitoring the London commodities markets and wanted the ICCH ownership transferred to the clearing banks to ensure solid financial backing. This is because the ICCH guarantees contracts traded under its roof and the level of business could eventually rise considerably when the financial futures market gets under way.

ICCH made pretax profits of £9.2m in the year to June 1981, compared with £8.4m the previous year. Profits tend to be volatile however, with the level of commodity trading and clearing fluctuating between £4.9m to £16m in 1978. It will have net tangible assets of £15m - equal to its share capital - after paying out £4.9m retained profit to the Trustee Savings Bank by way of dividend. That was part of the deal.

The Trustee Savings Bank originally acquired the ICCH when it bought the finance house, United Dominion Trust for £110m last March. It said then that it had been disposing of all UDT's interests not related to instalment credit activities in Britain and Ireland.



Jubilant Ryton workers push out the Horizon

Talbot's British Horizon rolls out at Ryton

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Talbot's Ryton car plant near Coventry returned to full five-day working yesterday after 16 months as the first British-built Horizon left the assembly line. Peugeot - Talbot's French parent group - has been persuaded to build the Horizon in Britain because of a remarkable 40 per cent improvement in productivity and quality at Ryton over the past two years.

The car will fill the gap which has existed in Talbot's range since Sunbeam production ceased last spring with the closure of its loss-making Linwood, Renfrewshire, plant. The Sunbeam was Talbot's main fleet car. The imported French-built Horizon was not acceptable to companies eager to buy British vehicles.

Talbot has already received advance orders worth over £12m for the Ryton Horizon which is 60 per cent (by value) British sourced. The biggest order has come from Topperware. Around 1,200 Horizons worth about £5m will be delivered this year.

British Telecom has also ordered 775 Horizons and 175 Solaras worth over £4.3m. Mr George Turnbull, chairman and managing director of Talbot UK, said: "The introduction of Horizon to Britain means much more to this company's future than just another car. It is the first tangible indication that Peugeot is so impressed with our dramatic improvement that it is prepared to invest money here at a time of recession and when it has plenty of spare capacity at Poissy, the French plant where the Horizon was originally introduced."

The next big hurdle facing Talbot UK is Friday's meeting with the unions to discuss the company's 7 1/2 per cent pay offer.

Pound boosted by firm interest rates

By Frances Williams

The pound began 1982 trading on a confident note yesterday, buoyed by high domestic interest rates. It gained strongly on both the dollar and continental currencies during the day before declining from its peak levels in late London trading.

At one point the pound rose to \$1.9375, 2 1/2 cents above Thursday's closing level, before ending the day with a gain of 1.65 cents at \$1.9255, the highest for nearly 4 weeks. The index measuring its wider international value finished 0.4 up at 91.3, also a four-week high, after reaching 91.5 at midday.

The likelihood of continuing to believe that there are no interest rates underpinning sterling's strength. Conditions in the London money markets are expected to be very tight over the coming weeks as huge sums of money flow into Exchequer coffers. The peak tax gathering season has just begun and in addition several billion pounds of tax owing from the civil service dispute remain to be collected.

In January alone some analysts believe there could be a £2,000m to £3,000m shortage in the money markets, putting severe upward pressure on short-term interest rates. However, the Bank of England yesterday more than relieved an estimated shortage of £350m. It provided funds totalling £414m by buying bills at 14 1/4 per cent.

Despite the Bank's intervention the cost of seven-day money, which is a critical influence on clearing bank base rates, jumped 1/2 per cent to 15 1/4 per cent. But the present 14 1/4 per cent base rate will not be seriously threatened unless seven-day rates top 15 1/2 per cent. Rates for longer periods eased fractionally yesterday.

Today's provisional money supply figures for December are widely predicted to show a disappointing 1/2 to 1 per cent rise on the month, making it practically certain that the Government cannot meet its money supply target. This provides a further reason for expecting interest rates to remain high.

In contrast, expectations that American interest rates are on the way down again after end-year seasonal pressures led to a sharp fall in Eurodollar deposit rates early yesterday.

Three-month rates dropped by nearly 1/2 a percentage point at one stage. But these falls were trimmed later when the key United States federal funds rate began trading at around 13 1/4 per cent, well above pre-Christmas levels of 12 to 12 1/2.

Stock Markets

FT Index 522.3 down 8.1
FT 100 52.34 down 0.03
FT All Share 310.10 down 3.02
Bargains 13,503

Sterling

\$1.9265 up 1.65 cent
Index 91.3 up 0.4
New York \$1.9360

Dollar

Index 106.4 down 0.5
DM 2.2422 down 163 pts

Gold

\$395.50 down \$4.50
New York: \$403.70

Money

3 mth sterling 15 1/4-15 1/2
3 mth Euro 13 1/4-13 1/2
6 mth Euro 14 1/4-14 1/2

PRICE CHANGES

Rises
Beaumont Prop 5p to 135p
Borthwick T 1p to 15p
Borthwick Hgs 8p to 185p
Brit & Comm 5p to 435p
Gt Univ Stores 3p to 25p
Hawkins & Tn 11p to 222p
Jarvis J 4p to 134p
Lawrence W 2p to 19p
M&P Grp 2p to 42p
Ford Knt 12p to 242p
Scales G H 8p to 140p
SCB Grp 5p to 440p
Standard Tel 8p to 122p

41 tankers scrapped

Forty-one supertankers totalling almost 10 million tons deadweight were sold for scrapping during 1981 according to the Oslo-based International Association of Independent Tanker Owners.

The organization's secretary said the 41 vessels of the so-called first generation VLCC tankers included four of the size between 150,000 and 200,000 tons, 35 between 200,000 tons and two of more than 250,000 tons.

Independent tanker owners scrapped 26 large tankers totalling 5.6 million tons. The tankers were registered in Liberia (16), Britain (6), Japan (2), Greece (4), France (3), Kuwait (2) and Denmark (1).

Among state-owned supertankers controlled by oil companies, including BP, Exxon, Shell and Texaco, 15 vessels aggregating 3.3 million tons were scrapped last year.

Petrovit move to raise cash

Petrovit, a company formed to buy oil and gas producing property in the United States, announced yesterday that it is raising a minimum of \$10.5m and a maximum of \$14.5m through a private placing of its 51 ordinary shares. The placing, handled by brokers Farnham Gordon, will remain open until January 22.

The company will explore three blocks in Galveston Bay, off Texas, and if successful, will apply for a dealing facility or listing on the Stock Exchange.

£25m tours deficit

A total of 10.5 million visitors came to the UK in the first 10 months of 1981, a 9 per cent decrease over the same period in 1980. Visitors abroad from the United Kingdom rose by 10 per cent to 17.7 million during the same period.

The travel account showed a £25m deficit in October, the latest month for which Department of Trade figures are available, with foreign visitors spending £300 in Britain (an increase of 27 per cent over October 1980), and UK resident spending £325m abroad (a 25 per cent increase).

The number of visitors overseas by UK residents increased to all areas, with those to the EEC countries up by 26 per cent. North American visitors to Britain increased 6 per cent, and those from other Western European countries by 7 per cent.

£30,000 for new market seat

The London International Financial Futures Exchange is expected to charge at least £30,000 a seat when it advertises applications for the second tranche of seats on January 14. In the first round 215 seats were allowed at £20,000 each. The higher price now being charged reflects the reduced risks participants run now that plans for the market are well advanced. Premises at the Royal Exchange are being fitted out and trading is expected to start in September.

Anti-marketeers warned

A British withdrawal from the European Economic Community, would be a disaster for our industry, according to a study commissioned by the European League for Economic Cooperation on investment in the United Kingdom. Its author, Mr Kenneth Fleet, says that if such a decision were to be made it would be a political act and not an economic judgment.

The only alternative to membership of the Community would be the creation of a siege economy on the Soviet pattern, said Mr Fleet.

Councillors fly out in battle for Nissan

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

A civic delegation from Humberston flew to Tokyo yesterday in another attempt to persuade the Nissan motor company to build its proposed £300m British car plant near Immingham.

The visit, by four county councillors and two council officials, comes after Nissan's promise to make a decision on the project early this year.

Competition is now expected to intensify among development corporations and local authorities in Wales and the North of England, hoping for the factory.

Humberston, however, remains a clear favourite. The Japanese have selected a potential site in the North and the most likely is between Grimsby and Immingham with its deep-water port.

Councillor Michael Wheaton, leader of Humberston County Council, said: "This is a possibility which comes only once on a lifetime. If we did nothing and the factory went elsewhere we would be accused of neglecting the economy."

The visit, he added, would cost about £10,000 but the Nissan investment would create direct and indirect jobs for 12,000 people and inject £250m a year into the Humberston economy.

BP sells travel subsidiary

By Our Commercial Editor

British Petroleum is to sell Rankin Kuhn, its travel agency subsidiary, to Thomas Cook in a deal thought to be worth around £1.5m. A management buy-out was put to the company but was turned down.

Thomas Cook yesterday said very few redundancies were expected among the 265-strong workforce since all staff are being retained at Rankin Kuhn branches and their airport establishments. Rankin Kuhn has a dozen retail outlets including one in West Germany.

BP bought the travel agency in 1965 mainly to have an in-house arrangement for its own travel requirements. A third of Rankin Kuhn's £35m annual turnover is accounted for by BP business.

The Rankin Kuhn name will gradually disappear after Thomas Cook takes over. The deal is subject to contract. Cook's has been pursuing a policy of expansion and currently has 180 agency outlets plus another 70 offering currency exchange facilities. Cook's has 1,000 offices world-wide in 145 countries.

For the time being Rankin Kuhn's tours programme will continue to be operated by Rankin Kuhn.

World Bank fees rising

World Bank directors will vote at a closed meeting today on a recommendation by Mr W. Clausen, president, for increases in the fees it charges poor countries for loans to raise their living standards. The 21 directors, representing 145 member governments, are expected to agree with no more than minor changes.

Future loans are expected to be made for as long as 50 years to the poorest countries which will have to pay an annual charge of 1 per cent, instead of the present 0.75 per cent. The loans are used for building roads and dams, and improving schools and farming. Though the change seems small, it could raise the total cost of a \$100m loan by \$1m - an important sum to a poor country.

No other interest is paid on such loans, which are granted by the bank's International Development Association.

There will be a rise to 1 per cent of the 0.75 per cent the World Bank itself now charges as a commitment fee on loans to countries somewhat better off. Such loans granted these days also require the borrower to pay interest at 11.6 per cent a year.

TODAY

UK official reserves (December): London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-December); Capital issues and redemptions during December. Company results: Pleasurama (final).

£187m order

Biwater Shellbear, of Dorking, has won a £187m contract to provide water supply systems to 94 towns and villages in Nigeria.

Export drive

Thousands of exporters backed by the British Overseas Trade Board, are to exhibit their goods at trade fairs in 30 countries.

Hoechst

Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft

RIGHTS ISSUE 1982

The Board of Management has announced an increase of the share capital to DM.2,353,386.50 by the creation of new Bearer Shares of DM.228,000 nominal value. DM.227,538.700 nominal of such new shares has been subscribed by a banking consortium and is being offered at a price of DM.95 per share of DM.50 nominal each to the Company's shareholders, and holders of Option Warrants arising from either the Sterling 10% Guaranteed Unsecured Loan Stock 1980 of Hoechst Finance Limited, London or the 6 1/2% U.S. Dollar Loan 1979/89 of Hoechst Finance N.V., Amsterdam, on the following basis:-

- (a) One new share of DM.50 for every 10 shares of DM.50 nominal.
- (b) One new share of DM.50 in respect of Option Warrants covering the purchase of 10 shares of DM.50, such Bearer Warrants arising from the Sterling 10% Guaranteed Unsecured Loan Stock 1980 (issued in registered form) of Hoechst Finance Limited, London.
- (c) One new share of DM.50 in respect of Option Warrants covering the purchase of 10 shares of DM.50 arising from the 6 1/2% U.S. Dollar Loan 1979/89 of Hoechst Finance N.V., Amsterdam.

The new shares (which will rank for dividends declared in respect of the business year 1982 and thereafter, will rank pari passu with existing shares) are being offered on the terms of the Company's announcement dated 5th January, 1982. Copies of this announcement, with an English translation thereof, are available on request at the office of the London Paying Agent, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Application for admission of the new shares to the Official List will be made to the Council of The Stock Exchange.

LONDON DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES

In accordance with the terms of the Certificates, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., as Depositary, will upon the request of holders exercise the rights attached to the deposited shares on the basis of:-

One new unit of DM.5 for every 10 units of DM.5 nominal London Deposit Certificates (at DM.9.5 per unit). In the absence of such requests, the Depositary will dispose of the rights attaching to the underlying deposited shares and will distribute the net proceeds to the holders of Certificates in proportion to their holdings.

PROCEDURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Holders in the United Kingdom wishing to take up rights must lodge any of the following:-

- Coupon No. 42 detached from Bearer Share Certificates.
- Receipt B detached from Convertible Loan Stock 1975.
- Talon B detached from Option Warrants 1979.
- London Deposit Certificates for marking Square No. 33.

together with the relevant lodgement form during the subscription period from 17th January, 1982 to 20th January, 1982 inclusive between 10.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) at the office of the London Paying Agent:-

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.,
Coupon Department,
St. Albans House,
Goldsmith Street,
London, EC2P 2DL. Tel: 01-600 4555 Ext. 6118

Lodgement forms are obtainable from the London Paying Agent. Payment must be made in full on application and Temporary Receipts will be issued. Holders wishing to make payment in Sterling should agree the applicable rate of exchange and the amount with the London Paying Agent. Holders will be advised at a later date when the new Bearer Share Certificates are available to be exchanged for Temporary Receipts.

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.,
London Paying Agent and Depositary.
5th January, 1982

Recession spreads to more US industries

The United States recession widened in December, with continued deterioration in new orders, production, levels, capital spending, and employment, according to a monthly survey by a purchasing managers' group.

The recession also spread to more industries and regions that had not been affected before. Mr. Charles T. Hefley, chairman of the National Association of Purchasing Managers' business survey committee, said in New York yesterday.

The association's December membership survey of 225 industrial companies found that purchasing managers stepped up production at the expense of employment. Also 46 per cent of members said production was lower, compared with 40 per cent of members in November.

The number of managers reporting lower employment rose to 41 per cent from 36 per cent in November. The rate of decline was slowing a bit since September's big situation is the worst in over six years, the association's report added.

Space-Age engine

Sumi and Kyoto Ceramics have displayed a car powered by a space-age ceramic engine that they said consumes 38 per cent less fuel than conventional engines. The experimental car, using a three-cylinder, 2,000cc diesel engine, was unveiled in Tokyo and the designers said the engine was of an entirely new type which did not need a cooling system.

Oil revenues drop

Norwegian oil revenues from 1982 to 1985, will be about 40,000 kroner (£3,389m) less than previously anticipated, Mr. Kaare Willoch, Prime Minister, warned. The revised 1982 national budget targets total state revenues this year of £18,550m (£2,763m). Norway's national income this year generally would also be lower than 1981.

Minimum wage rise

The French statutory minimum wage has increased by 2.2 per cent with effect from January 1 to 18.15 francs an hour from 17.76 francs, its level since November 1.

Euro-Steel fall

November steel production in the European Community, excluding Greece, fell 1.6 per cent from October, but was up 8.7 per cent in the year, the Community's statistical agency said in Brussels yesterday.

Fuel subsidy ends

Indonesia has slashed domestic fuel subsidies and increased petrol and oil prices by an average of 68 per cent.

Swiss reserves

Foreign currency reserves of the Swiss National Bank rose 336.7m Swiss francs to 25,495m francs during the two-weeks ending on December 31, 1981, the bank reported yesterday.

Refinery record

The Bahraini Sitr refinery had a record output of 259,000 barrels a day in 1981, the Gulf News Agency said yesterday.

UAE crude output

The United Arab Emirates produced a daily average of 1.4 million barrels of crude during 1981, a Petroleum Ministry report said in Abu Dhabi yesterday. It also showed that the 1981 production was 15 per cent below the 1980 rate.

Chinese imports

Chinese imports of heavy industrial products dropped last year while purchases of agricultural goods, consumer items and raw materials for light industry rose significantly, the People's Daily newspaper said in Peking yesterday.

Europe go-ahead to £700m state aid for steel

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Jan 4

The European Commission has authorized the payment of state aid worth £700m to the steel industry of Belgium, France and Italy.

But it has made the grants subject to strict conditions including plant closures in the case of Belgium.

The Commission is allowing the Belgian Government to give a package of aid measures worth £139m to Cockerill-Sambre, the loss making group based in the French speaking south of the country.

To enable the company to survive the first months of 1982 it will be allowed to convert debts of Belgian Fr 5,200m into capital and will be lent Fr 4,100m by the state.

Cockerill-Sambre will also be allowed to draw on Fr 850m loan from the European Coal and Steel Community to help finance three investment projects in the Charleroi and Liege regions. But in return, the Belgian Government has agreed to the closure of two mills in Charleroi with an annual capacity of 700,000 tonnes of long products and two blast furnaces in Liege.

In France, the Commission has authorized the granting of Fr 4,430m (about £408m) of aid to the Usinor and Sacilor companies on condition that the government begin talks with the Brussels authorities on a restructuring programme for the company.

Video cassette pack to cut cost of home films

By Our Industrial Staff

The cost of making a home movie is expected to drop, possibly by a factor of 30, as a result of an agreement expected to be signed this year between five of the world's leading video manufacturers.

Tape for video cameras will cost no more than \$4 (£2.07) an hour compared with its rival, 8mm sound film, which costs nearly \$3 a minute.

The agreement to be signed by Matsushita, Hitachi, Sony, the Japanese Victor Company (JVC) and the Dutch company Philips will provide video cameras with a standard cassette between two and four hours long.

The companies, according to reports in the Tokyo daily newspaper Asahi, have

the French steel industry before the end of March.

The commission has also promised to crack down on the companies if they fail to keep to Europe's minimum price arrangements and has made sure that the French Government will keep the companies within the production quotas of the EEC anti-crisis plan for steel.

The Italian Government will be allowed to raise the capital of the Finsider company by Lire 350,000m (£153m). Finsider was reported today to have made a loss of Lire 2,000,000 last year and the Commission is making the urgently needed capital injection subject to a reduction of 130,000 tonnes a year in the company's hot rolling capacity.

The conditions imposed by the Commission are part of its policy to gain control over the granting of state aids in the European steel industry. But the Brussels authorities are for the first time laying stress on the need for companies to keep to Europe's pricing discipline.

Both the Belgian and French steel industries are at the centre of United States complaints that EEC steel has been dumped on United States markets. The conditions being attached to the aids are probably intended to show the administration in Washington that Brussels is doing its best to prevent such practices.

100,000 more robots on the move

By Clive Cookson

Japan produced 100,000 industrial robots in 1981, worth a total of 100,000m yen (£240m), according to the Yano Economic Research Institute of Tokyo.

The institute's new report on the Japanese robot industry projects a 27 per cent annual growth rate, with production reaching 255,000 yen by 1985, of which a surprisingly modest 20,000m yen will be exported.

The study, which is based on a survey of 68 Japanese robot manufacturers, exports particularly rapid growth in so-called flexible manufacturing systems—fully automated factories—and, on a simpler level, in low-cost component handling robots. The latter dip into a bin of parts, select one, and put it in the right place for the next stage of assembly of processing.

Tokyo. — Some Japanese fear that an increasing use of industrial robots will lead to higher unemployment, a newspaper survey said. The *Mainichi Shimbun* interviewed 3,000 people aged over 20 and found 67 per cent thought robots and office automation would lead to loss of jobs.

General Motors top seller hit by slump and imports Chevrolet car sales tumble

Detroit, Jan 4.—Sales of Chevrolet cars, the fleet leader for General Motors, last year slipped a further 15 per cent from their poor 1980 figures. The fall in sales was the highest by any United States car.

For the first time in recent memory, a Chevrolet has not been the top-selling United States car week after week.

Chevrolet dealers, once among the industry's healthiest and wealthiest, have been closing up shop as profits have slowed or stalled.

One of every five cars sold in the United States is still a Chevrolet, but it used to be one in every four. Imports, which used to account for one car sale in five, now take nearly one in three.

Chevrolet's latest challenge to the imports, the compact

Cavalier, has never recovered from its poor start last May, and import dealers do not consider it serious competition.

GM officials are concerned, with good reason. Chevrolet has traditionally accounted for more than half of GM's U.S. car and truck sales and a substantial share of its profits.

With three vehicle-assembly plants and 23 component factories, 73,000 employees, 5,800 dealers and 1980 sales of 2.2 million cars and trucks, Chevrolet alone would have ranked No. 12 among U.S. corporations in volume in 1980. The entire GM was No. 3, Ford's No. 6 and Chrysler No. 32.

Accordingly, GM is trying to bail out its flagship, Mr. F. James McDonald, GM's president, last summer presided

over a day-long conference of Chevrolet's problems with dealer representatives. After careful study, GM has begun channeling extra help to Chevrolet in marketing, engineering styling and pricing.

"We're doing some fine-tuning," says Mr. Robert B. Smith, GM's chairman. Dealers and Chevrolet officials say such steps are starting to help, but nobody expects the industry's deep-rooted problems to disappear quickly.

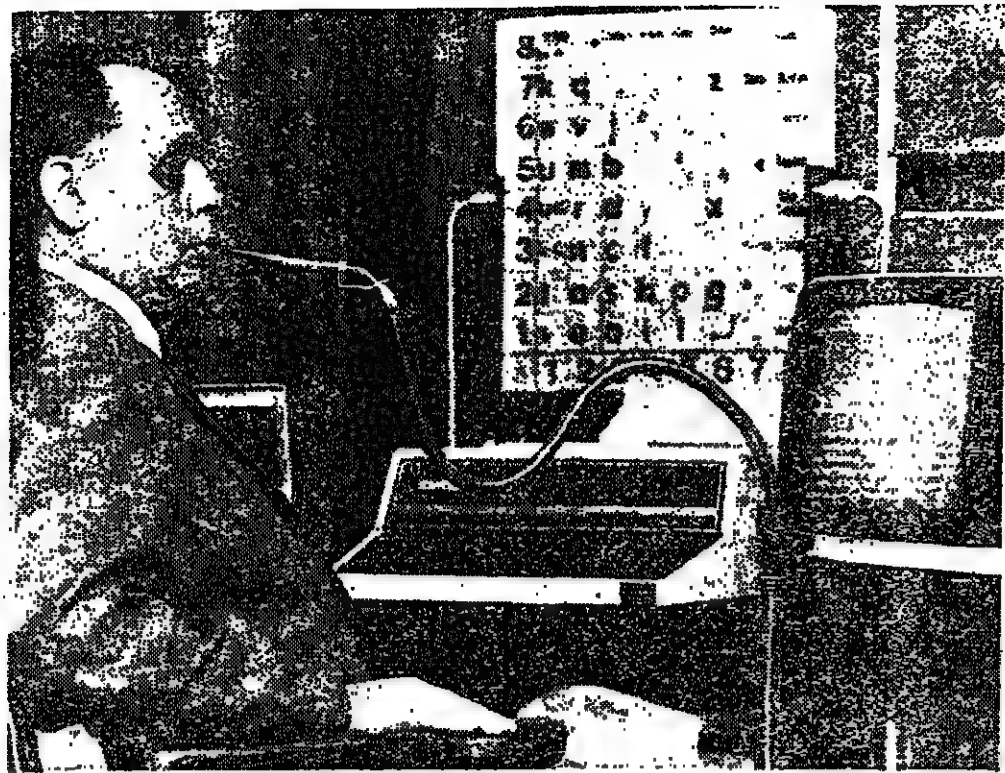
Chevrolet's most obvious problem is the two-year-old economic slump. Car sales have plunged disastrously for the whole industry, but Chevrolet has suffered more than some others because its generally lower-income clientele has been hurt the most.

At the same time, competition has grown fiercer than ever. "Being the largest in

the industry, we're the target for everybody," Mr. Robert D. Lund, a GM vice president and Chevrolet general manager says.

Meanwhile Chevrolet officials say they are trying to reestablish Chevrolet's pricing advantage by holding the line on prices while the other divisions raise theirs.

"With the new products we have coming—both cars and trucks—we're very optimistic for 1982, Chevrolet dealers will begin selling a sleek new sports Camaro and new front-drive intermediates. Chevrolet also has high hopes for a small pickup introduced last autumn. Mr. Lund predicts that Chevrolet will sell 2.9 million cars and trucks in the model year ending September, up from 2.3 million in 1981.



Mr Ken Winter at work with his British-built Possum

InfoTech will aid disabled

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Information Technology Year was officially launched yesterday as the Year of the Disabled ended with a display in London of microelectronic equipment designed for the disabled.

One man who has benefited from the concept of the two years is Mr. Ken Winter who works as a cost and management accountant from his home in Bath despite having suffered from multiple sclerosis for 20 years. His British-built microelectronic Possum allows him to run his own business by giving him the facilities to type, dial and receive telephone calls and even open and close doors. A

coded typewriter is able to translate, through a blow-pipe, all the necessary commands. Other facilities on the unit allows Mr. Winter to perform calculations, store and process information and communicate with similar other units.

The device represents the type of product expected to be encouraged by the campaign this year. Over £80m has been allocated by the Government over the next four years in encouraging research and development in microelectronic products and promote the benefits of Information Technology. This month the Infor-

mation Technology Year campaign will have separate regional launches in Scotland, London and the South East, the North West, the East, the West Midlands, the North East and Northern Ireland.

Exhibitions are to take place each month around the country illustrating the uses of microelectronics in business and the home. The campaign will be coordinated by Mr. Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, and a team of advisers. The Times will publish a special report on Information Technology on January 14.

Marketing and advertising

The fight to save 007 from nanny

By Margaret Pagano

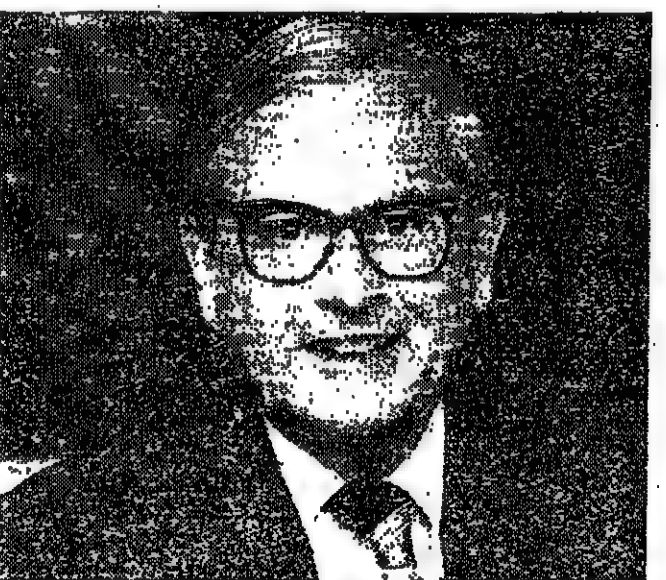
When James Bond lit his 70th cigarette that day in the opening chapter of *Casino Royale* it was at once a sign of masculinity and a symbol of the fifties.

As Jeremy Bullmore observes—he actually smokes rather less than Bond but more perhaps than his conscience permits—such a sequence would be inconceivable in any literature of the eighties.

"To study the clues as to what has happened in those three decades to reach the prevailing wisdom of today that smoking is so anti-social would be fascinating," Mr. Bullmore says. "Perhaps in 100 years time people will look back and wonder how we ever indulged."

But for the moment he urges that the principle of competitive persuasion rules. "Any infringement of the individual's choice would be intolerable by a centralized corporate body and lead to nannysm. So long as people are aware of the dangers—and they are—and there is no conspiracy of silence on the part of the media or medical world, then I believe it is more dangerous, and presumptuous, that people could be told what to do."

It is a topic which is sure to take up rather more of his



Bullmore: danger of telling people what to do

musings now that Mr. Bullmore has taken over as chairman of the Advertising Association, bringing with him a considerable reputation as the acceptable face of advertising.

There is no secret over the AA's displeasure at recent attempts by government and pressure groups to bring in legislation to ban tobacco advertising.

And only a few weeks ago

the AA looked as though it had won a minor battle when Sir George Young, an Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, was reshuffled to a post of no real influence.

This led to speculation that legislation to replace the present two-year voluntary agreement, which runs out in July, looks increasingly unlikely.

Mr. Bullmore is not so sure. "I don't think the AA exactly went out and drowned itself in Babylon but it would, after reaching a consensus view, probably do what it could to prevent a ban."

Irrespective of who is in office, he doubts very much the conspiracy theory that the tobacco behemoths funded the Government's hand, or that public opinion over the issue has diminished. The anti-smoking campaigners claim a smoking majority, should MPs be allowed a free vote.

While describing himself as still an outsider to the machinations of the AA, Mr. Bullmore sees enormous value in what can be done to stir debate, produce facts and lobby. The sub-committee set up earlier in the year still exists to fight a ban.

He cites a recent finding by the AA that a ban would deprive consumers of important product information. "In fact, if there has been any influence this year, it has been price which has accounted for the decline in consumption. In countries with a ban it has been shown more people smoke non-filter and high tar brands."

The logical extension, Mr. Bullmore adds, would be to stop tobacco sales altogether, which puts up against the way to the nanny state. But it is a grey area and he does see the AA responsible for some form of moral focus.

With his dry, self-effacing wit, Mr. Bullmore's persuasive skills are strong in the advertising world built on his 26 years with the leading agency, J. Walter Thompson, where he is chairman.

He says that there has been a change from a few years ago when advertising costs were lost in the bottom corner and not treated as investment. Advertising means that a company is putting its name and responsibility behind a product and this must be the best consumer and quality control guarantee there is.

"When everything is right

the can be no better because no one is going to tell me that consumers buy something they don't want."

"If they do they won't buy it a second time and then there is room for a second producer to come forward."

Mr. Bullmore approaches his stint at the AA with a sense of light foreboding, but regards it as an honour, too.

Airlines fear heavy losses during 1982

Geneva, Jan 4.—The world's airlines face another desperate struggle to avoid heavy losses this year.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) based here believes its 113 members could have operating losses of up to \$1,000m (£526m) in 1982 unless they control costs and reduce the number of seats available. In 1981 airlines lost about \$900m on scheduled international operations.

The most pessimistic forecast by IATA economists is that members could lose up to \$1,000m this year. But they say airlines could make a total profit of \$420m if the growth in seat capacity is kept to two or three per cent.

The final figure will probably end up somewhere between these two extremes," Mr. John Brindley IATA spokesman says.

Either way, high interest charges mean debt repayments are likely to cost the airlines \$1,500m in 1982 compared with \$1,200m last year.

They will also be re-examining fares, especially on the trend-setting Transatlantic routes, and some companies want rises.

Over-capacity—the equivalent of 56 empty Boeing 747 Jumbo jets were flying across the Atlantic every day last October—has been condemned by some airline executives. But they say they must allow competitors to take their business.

Mr. Roy Watts, British Airways chief, which expected to lose \$180m in 1981, said in November there was "a clear distinction between healthy competition for an expanding low-fare market and cut-throat rivalry for a stagnant market with prices being slashed for short-term advantage regardless of the circumstances."

The industry's hopes of bringing some stability to Transatlantic routes, where an estimated 125 different fares are charged on any given day, may depend on a meeting on January 12 in Miami—three days before a deadline set by the United States Civil Aeronautics Board for IATA members to show why they should not lose their present immunity from United States anti-monopoly laws when they set fares.

The Miami meeting will give the airlines a chance to discuss a United States proposal for fare bands within which carriers could raise or lower tariffs without prior government approval.

The world recession, which caused passenger traffic to fall last year while boosting interest payments on debt, has replaced fuel costs as the industry's main headache.

Mr. Brindley says after the heavy 1980s when traffic on scheduled routes expanded 10 per cent annually, growth in 1981 was only three per cent instead of the 4.5 per cent originally hoped for.

Traffic growth in passengers, freight and mail expressed in tonnes per kilometre travelled could however reach six per cent in 1982.

Business appointments

Another outsider joins Littlewoods group

Mr. John Clement, chairman and chief executive of the Unigate Group, has been appointed a non-executive director of the Littlewoods Organisation. He is the second non-executive director from outside the Moores family. Mr. M. F. Julien, group finance director of BIC, was appointed on September 1. Mr. Clement has been chief executive of Unigate since 1976 and chairman since 1977.

Mr. Thomas N. Risk has joined the board of Shell UK as a non-executive director. Mr. Risk is governor of the Bank of Scotland and governor of the British Linen Bank. He is also a director of Standard Life Assurance Company, having been chairman from 1967-1977, and of Howden Group. He was formerly a partner of MacLay, Murray and Spens, solicitors, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Mr. David V. Palmer has been appointed to the board of Morgan Grenfell Holdings. Mr. A. R. Taylor has resigned from the board on his retirement as chairman of Willis Faber.

Mr. M. E. Brown and Mr. C. J. B. Green have been appointed to the board of Metal Market & Exchange.

Mr. M. A. Jones has been appointed joint secretary of the The Life Offices' Association. Mr. Jones joined the association in 1968 and has been deputy secretary since 1974.

Mr. E. C. Teideman has been appointed a director of Rea Brothers.

Mr. David W. H. Knowles has become a director of Ashbridge Consultants.

Mr. D. C. Reid has joined the board of Arbutnot Assurance Consultants.

Mr. A. N. Whitney is to join Rowland & Pitman, Stockbrokers, on January 11 as head of research and an associate member.

Mr. C. J. Earl has been appointed a director of the

Medical Sickness Annuity and Life Assurance Society. He replaces Mr. S. P. Meadows who retires after 31 years as a director.

Mr. Martyn Freeth, Mr. John Greig, Mr. Charles Crick and Mr. Jonathan Lewis have become partners in D. J. Freeman & Co. solicitors.

Mr. Rory Sweetman and Mr. Nicholas E. Stephens have become partners in Albeaux E. Sharp, members of the stock exchange, Birmingham.

Mr. T. J. Walton has been appointed managing director of Braid Group. Mr. W. C. G. Cartwright has retired as managing director, but remains on the board as a non-executive director and as deputy chairman. Mr. S. A. Jones retires and Mr. C. H. Jush, assistant managing director, North West Securities, is elected a non-executive director.

Mr. A. M. M. Spurr has become a director of Blue Circle Industries.

Mr. John W. R. Lewis, director of Orefex Group and chairman of Howard Wall, has been appointed chairman of KL Automotive Products.

Mr. D. C. Clement and Mr. J. A. Spall have been appointed to the board of Kleinwort, Benson. Mr. G. A. Chandler, Viscount Chandos, Mr. N. B. Christie and Mr. C. H. S. Noble have become assistant directors of Kleinwort Benson and Mr. C. C. Maltby has become an assistant director of Kleinwort Benson Investment Management.

Mr. Wilfred Coe has been appointed a director of Church and Co.

Mr. Robert G. Hughes has been appointed managing director of All Star Petrol Card.

Mr. Ian Carrington has been appointed to the board of Neotronics as works director.

Mr. Rick F. Price has been appointed a director of Thomson McLintock Associates.

Professor D. P. Tweedies joins the auditing and accounting research department of Arthur, M. Brooks joins the Lisbon partnership.

Devenish

Brewers—Weymouth & Redruth

Highlights from the statement of the Chairman of J. A. Devenish & Company Limited, Mr. A. E. Ledger Hill, O.B.E., D.L., for the 53 weeks ended 2nd October, 1981:

* Pre-tax profit increased by 22.9%. Proposed final dividend of 25% makes year's total 34% (1980—30%).

* Property revaluation shows increase of £26.6m in fixed assets.

* Total beer sales down 1.7% against 5% nationally. Own brewed sales increased and further success for Grünhille Lager.

Results at a glance

	1981	1980
Group Profit before Taxation	£000's 1,898	£000's 1,536
Group Profit after Taxation	1,304	838
Available for Ordinary (after extraordinary items)	1,633	846
Total Ordinary Dividend	313	276
Profit retained in the Company	1,308	568
Earnings per 25p Ordinary Share	35.1p	22.4p

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The Alliance is the City's fair weather friend

The city expects little from Thatcherism (it cannot grow worse and it may get better), but it also seems to expect a lot from the Liberal-SDP Alliance. It is easy to see why. Mr Roy Jenkins, whom destiny now beckons to an easy win at Glasgow Hillhead, was the Chancellor who balanced the budget in 1967-70; common sense, moderation, centrism, call it what you will, appeals to men who wish only to be left alone to earn an honest or dishonest crust; the swift rise of an alternative to Labour may aid the Cabinet wets in their campaign to propel Sir Geoffrey Howe into reflation; and a split in the working class vote may keep Labour out of power in 1984. On the purely personal plane, the SDP's economic policy group has won praise through its academic clout. Nobel Prize winner Professor James Meade presides over a gaggle of moderate Keynesians dedicated to cautious expansion and incomes policy, but not to socialist planning.

The next election is still some way off, but even so it is time that the Alliance came under a less superficial scrutiny. For one thing, if one thing only is sure — that the City will not be left alone to go about its business. The latest of a long line of critics who deplore the City's aggregation of savings while productive investment stays low is Mr Jo Grimond, the Liberal elder statesman.

It is not by their successes that today's political parties must be measured. The test is simply the way they shape up to adversity as the economy staggers from one crisis to another. In a formal sense we know nothing of Liberal-SDP policy. All we know is that the SDP leaders were all members of unsuccessful Labour Governments that plunged into a financial crisis that shook the base of our financial system in 1974 only to stumble into another in 1976 when the then Chancellor Mr Denis Healey, borrowed his way out yet another sterling crisis.

So the SDP believes, (if it does), in incomes policy. Senior trade unionists who might hope to give a beleaguered Chancellor a pause in some future wage inflation are not prominent in SDP councils. They never were in Liberal circles.



Mr Roy Jenkins

Without an incomes policy an SDP Chancellor would (like a Tory one) be forced either to tinker the money supply, the exchange rate and interest rates much as the present incumbent tries to do, or let inflation rip. There are no easy answers. The suspicion must be that to tackle unemployment, an Alliance Chancellor would, by pumping demand into the economy choose faster inflation and an eventual rise in Government borrowing. This would dismay the gilt edged market. Alternatively, such a Chancellor would be tempted to do officially, what is increasingly done unofficially — conscript the cash held by pension funds and insurance companies to fund Government indebtedness. The question has to be faced — is the Gang of Four a gaggle of Socialists or simply a clutch of wets. If the first, then the City would soon be driven to despair; if the second, it would be driven to distraction.

It is not irrelevant that Mr Edward Heath is hinting at cooperation between "Wet" Tories and the Alliance to form an effective Government after the election. A characteristic response to another economic crisis would be for such an Administration to fall back on price controls, profit margin controls, dividend curbs and further increases in taxes on incomes and savings. It has

happened before under a Conservative Government, and a combination of inflation and dividend freeze sent the FT ordinary share tumbling to 146 as 1974 turned into 1975. It could happen again; there are no votes in the City.

■ The Stock Exchange is likely to have to review the modest entry requirements of companies onto the unlisted securities market after the flying start the market made in its first year. There were bound to be the occasional slip-up in this nursery market as new companies tried to find their feet. But the recent setback at Euroflame, yesterday's news that American Communications Industries was undergoing a capital reconstruction and the profits collapse at United Electronics Holdings last November are uncomfortable indications that investors are not getting all the information or safeguards they should.

The AIM market has enabled many smaller companies secure a listing as well as raise money for expansion without all the paraphernalia associated with a full listing. But The Stock Exchange's enthusiasm for ranking the second-tier market into action now, with the benefits of some hindsight, seems to have blurred its judgment somewhat. After all the original entry requirements were toned down because many thought they would deter potential entrants. But it won't take many more setbacks to force the authorities into a rethink.

Non-voting shares Thumbs down for ACC

Non-voting shares were a contentious issue a decade ago. The abortive 1973 Companies Bill would have abolished them altogether as an undemocratic blot on the City's escutcheon. But since then, the number of enfranchisements has grown, with large companies like Rank Organisation, Thorn and Burton leading the way after broadside from supporters of shareholder democracy and the need to raise capital.

Now the issue has come alive again in the case of Associated Communications Corporation where a mere 150,000 voting shares control the company. Only in September last year, ACC chairman, Lord Grade stated he would never enfranchise the non-voting "A" shares and told disaffected holders who had lost faith in the company to leave it.

Yet, fortunately, there are other powers with the force to make Lord Grade eat his words. A simple amendment to the 1981 Companies Act would suffice. Or the Stock Exchange could refuse a listing to any company which failed to operate on the principle of one shareholder, one vote.

There is (just) a case to be made for protecting a small, public company from predators in the early stages of its stock market life. But ACC, like Rank and Burton, is a mature group which cannot hide behind this excuse.

Non-voting shares are outlawed in the United States and virtually unknown on the Continent. The National Association of Pension Funds has conducted a campaign against them for years because it rightly feels institutional investors ought to be able to exert influence over a company where they are big shareholders.

This trend towards institutional involvement is to be welcomed because it fulfils a need for the owners and the managers of British to work together. The anachronism of non-voting shares frustrates this fundamental requirement.

But it is not only the issue of enfranchisement which is exercising the anger of the institutions over ACC. Behind the legal moves undertaken by the NAFP, is the desire for change at the top of the company. Lord Grade must, with Mr Jack Gill, be given the main portion of credit for the development of ACC. But he is now 75 and has made some large-scale blunders in the past.

ACC is now without direction and on the verge of important sell-offs. For the sake of the company, Lord Grade should decide this is an appropriate moment to retire.

An industrial design showcase is to open soon in London. Helen Barker reports.

Another 'last' for Britain is object lesson for students

'There are more successful design consultancies here than in almost any other country on earth. But they are all working for foreign organizations.'



Stephen Bayley: disconsolate about lack of interest by British companies.

Familiar story

"There is an enormous amount going on in England. There are more successful design consultancies here than in almost any other country on earth. But sadly, they are all working for foreign organisations," he says. It is a familiar story, typified in a recent Design Centre exhibition, "Designed in Britain, Made Abroad."

"It is simultaneously interesting and tantalizing," says Bayley, "People in Scandinavia and America look to England for inspiration. To a Californian designer the Design Council is a glowing torch. But just look at the products. Olivetti (Italy) makes the best electric typewriters, Pentel (Japan) the best throwaway pens..."

He traces much of the fault to "a total failure of higher education to recognize con-

temporary commercial reality. Our universities are deplorably deficient in visual and consumer culture."

Design education is very good, he believes, but abundant native talent is squandered through lack of integration with industry. Bayley diagnoses short-term accounting and a critical lack of research and development as the major deficiencies of British manufacturing, and accuses managements of a stubborn indifference to design.

Indifference

The Boilerhouse shows with document all stages of design from conception to consumption, using models, prototypes and final products with briefs, blueprints and promotional archives. Exhibitors will be chosen with regard to their significance as part of a manufacturing process, rather than on aesthetic grounds. "We are anxious not to be involved in taste-making," says Bayley. The centre should operate as "a general information service, a practical working laboratory."

Light the fire

While the Design Centre is constrained by its role as a shop-window for British design, the Boilerhouse has no such bias. It licenses its premises from the V & A but is an independent institution. Its intention is to take advantage of this to be critical and challenging. "The Boilerhouse will be abrasive, hard and realistic," he promises. And that is what is needed to light the fire under apathetic British manufacturers.

Last century

Its opening marks a rebirth for the host museum, says V & A director Dr Roy Strong. The museum was founded last century by Henry Cole with very similar aims, but growing custodial responsibilities have waylaid it from its rightful commitment to the twentieth century, Strong feels.

The Courant Foundation's director is Stephen Bayley, 30, a design historian whose inventory of well-known products and their (rather less well-known) designers, *In Good Shape*, published in 1979, established him as the bright young name in industrial design. He is energetic, articulate, and he does not mince words when discussing "obdurately ignorant" British manufacturers. He also has a firm view on British products are so often less commercially successful than foreign rivals.

"It seems extraordinarily short-sightedness not to realize it's the question of design," says Bayley. "We've heard a lot of cock and bull stories about British Leyland, for example. The reason people don't buy is because the goods are manifestly badly designed. Design is one part of the division of labour, and it shouldn't get separated from inventing, making and selling."

"Take a look at foreign manufacturers: they've realized that pleasant appearance is not compatible with better social responsibility and commercial success," Bayley believes consumer products products are more attractive in a "sexy set of clothes" just like people.

So what is this magic ingredient, design? "It's a mode of thinking rather than drawing," Bayley suggests. "Sweden is a good example. There they try and assess what the problem is. I don't think there's a formula, nor are there objective standards." He offers a pragmatic definition: "You could

say that good design is what sells."

The first exhibition, *Art and Industry, A century of design in the products you use*, demonstrates how close understanding between managements and designers has contributed to the success of major international corporations. It bears out Bayley's thesis. There is a conspicuous lack of British names among the pioneers of design and production featured in this survey.

"We all find it extremely disturbing," says Bayley. Sweden, Italy and the United States take most of the honours, for designs ranging from vacuum cleaners and office equipment to petrol pumps. Following shows are planned on Sony (Japan) and Braun, (West Germany), and the development of the Ford Cortina. If Bayley's views are wounding to national pride, he can offer small reassurance.

Can Mr Reagan keep the lid on inflation?

Washington. Like Mrs Thatcher, President Reagan was elected on a promise to reduce inflation. In contrast to the British experience, there was significant progress towards lower inflation in America during the new administration's first year in office. Consumer prices rose at an annualized rate of 8.4 per cent in the latest three months, to last November. During the final three months of Mr Carter's Presidency the inflation rate on this measure topped 13 per cent.

But in the coming year Mr Reagan faces a more severe test of his anti-inflation policy. Much of the 1981 improvement was due to a once for all slowdown in food and energy price rises. The underlying rate of wage increase, however, has been steady.

The American wage round is on a three year rather than an annual cycle and in 1982 several of the big unions, which traditionally set the pace for wage increases in the non-union sector, are due to renegotiate the multi-year contracts which will set their wage increases for several years ahead.

So far, despite the slowdown in consumer price rises during 1981, the underlying rate of wage inflation has stayed at between 8 and 9 per cent. If there is to be further substantial improvement in the overall inflation rate during Mr Reagan's four year term then there must be some firm signs of it in this year's wage settlements.

Many economists, including some of those who know

most about the labour market, fear that these may be only slight, but the present deep recession in America is already pushing the unions to lower their demands.

The recession has hit first and hardest at some of the large unions whose contracts are up for renegotiation in 1982, and who are now paid higher than average wages. The biggest is the United Auto Workers whose contract runs out in September. The Teamsters Union, which covers the trucking industry is already close to settlement on its new contract and is said to have agreed to significant concessions in the wake of recent very large job losses.

The rubber workers, due to sit down with employers in the spring, may also temper their wage claims because of weakness in the industry. And in an unprecedented move, the UAW agreed last month to consider reopening the present contract for car workers employed by Ford and General Motors. The companies want to trade lower wages, or worse fringe benefits, for greater job security or at least longer notice of layoffs.

Even if the negotiations break down, they are a dramatic sign of the union's weakness. If the recession continues well into this year then wages throughout the economy will probably respond to some extent: they are usually more sensitive to changes in demand in the United States than in Britain.

Of course, such a policy of forcing down inflation through high unemployment

and a repressed economy flies in the face of the rest of Mr Reagan's campaign promises. It is known in administration circles as "Thatcherization". The President still claims that his policies can achieve both faster growth and lower inflation simultaneously.

Nevertheless, the recession is largely responsible for the forecasts from many private economists that inflation will moderate still further this year and next. And it is certainly a result of the anti-inflationary tight money policy of the Federal Reserve which Mr Reagan supports.

Recession apart, Mr Reagan has also been just lucky. Energy and food prices which helped to send inflation soaring above 17 per cent, when measured on a three monthly basis, in early 1981, have since fallen. Consumer price rises down for much of 1981. The much higher dollar has also restrained import prices.

Even if there is no marked slowdown in wage rises, consumer price inflation this year will probably be a little less than the 9 1/2 per cent expected to be recorded for 1981. Since this figure was a substantial improvement from the 12.4 per cent rise in the consumer price index during President Carter's last year in office, Mr Reagan will probably be able to claim some success in the anti-inflation battle whatever the outcome of this year's bargaining.

However, the administration is not celebrating a much better inflation performance than that. Its latest unpub-

lished economic projections are thought to show inflation sliding to as low as 4 per cent by the middle of the decade. Few outsiders agree with this optimism. The main private forecasters expect inflation of 8 to 8.5 per cent in 1982 and 7 to 7.5 per cent in 1983, with only slight, if any further deceleration in 1984.

The multi-year contracts which help to slow the wage price spiral when inflation is pushed up by an outside shock — such as dearer oil — also build on inertia when inflation is slowing.

The earnings of American workers, after adjusting for changes in overtime, have failed to keep pace with prices in each of the last three years.

This is the main reason why inflation is now coming down from the heights that rising energy prices, bad harvests and a leap in housing costs sent it to in 1979 and 1980.

But it also suggests that to bring wage increases much below the 8 per cent to 9 per cent range that they stayed in during the three years will be difficult, and probably extremely costly in terms of lost employment and output.

Professor William Nordhaus of Yale University, commented recently that it would take unemployment of 8 per cent "as far as the eye can see" to bring inflation down substantially. The jobless rate had already jumped beyond that to 8 1/2 per cent at the end of last year, and both the administration and Congress are unhappy with such levels.

Mr Reagan refuses to accept that there may be a trade off between inflation and unemployment, and that his anti-inflation policies imply high levels of unemployment.

He does not explain how he expects the tight money policy, which he advocates, to translate into lower wage and price rises. He is also apparently determined to persist with a fiscal policy which will be extremely expansionary this year and in 1983 and 1984. He hopes and expects that the planned tax cuts will stimulate the economy later this year and next.

But if they do, what will become of the attempt to halve the inflation rate in the next few years? It would be rash to rely on energy costs, food costs and higher dollar to do the trick. And as the British Government has learned, money policy does not provide a painless way of reducing inflation.

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, appears determined nevertheless to continue with his very tight money policy, even if the costs are high. Most private economists predict a slower than usual recovery from the recession, and continued high levels of unemployment for several years because of the Federal Reserve's fight against inflation.

This may keep the lid on wage rises, and perhaps even this year's settlements down further. Mr Volcker is cautiously optimistic that this will happen. But he also wants the President to cut the budget deficit considerably and to set budgetary policy on a much less expansionist path.

Although Mr Reagan is also committed to reducing government borrowing he is not apparently willing to take the measures needed to do this, or to encourage continued high levels of unemployment.

It is unlikely that he has promised is unlikely to materialise.

Caroline Atkinson

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14 1/2%
Barclays	14 1/2%
BCCI	14 1/2%
Consolidated Crds	15 %
C. Hoare & Co	14 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	14 1/2%
Midland Bank	14 1/2%
Nat Westminster	14 1/2%
TSB	14 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	14 1/2%

* 7 day deposit on sum of £10,000 and under 12 %
£50,000 13 % over

Business Diary: Sick as a parrot

I don't know how many of you were aware of the crisis in the parrot trade, but even if you weren't I'm sure you'll be pleased to know that it appears to be over. The ban imposed by the Government last October on imports of caged birds and racing pigeons is to be lifted on January 18.

The purpose of the ban was to prevent the spread of Newcastle Disease or, to use its better known name, Fowl Pest. To Britain's poultry farms. After years of relying on mass vaccination, the Government recently decided that it would be easier to place more stringent conditions on imports.

Unfortunately one of the main dangers comes from those of our more exotic feathered friends which come from parts of the world where the disease is endemic. The three month ban was bitterly resented within the

trade and, according to Phil Reid, editor of *Cage and Aviary Birds*, several small importers have probably been forced out of business.

The bigger firms have managed to survive on the sale of domestic birds, cages, foods and so on. Eric Feasey, secretary of the Pet Trade Association, who has been mainly responsible for negotiations with the Ministry of Agriculture, says that most of his members are happy with the new restrictions which in future will oblige all birds of the parrot feather to pass through the Animal Quarantine Station at Heathrow.

One of the main difficulties in the past has been for inspectors at ports of entry to identify species and to count the exact numbers. Both the ministry and the association are confident that

the new system will make it far more difficult for sick parrots to slip through the net.

Talked to somebody at a party who turned out to be a member of a family who make lime juice. Says I: "Drink nothing but lime juice and soda for six months when I had hepatitis a while ago." Says he: "How awful. If you drop it on a concrete floor it goes right through. We had terrible trouble with the floors at the factory." See you tomorrow, maybe.

Scotch missed?

I'm told that the hall-porter price of scotch in Saudi Arabian hotels, which usually goes up from £25 to as much as £80 at Christmas as "dry," non-Christian country, is unlikely to come down this New Year.

Thirsty, purse-proud Westerners are spreading the story that the black market is being bled white by those AWACS surveillance planes the Americans have sold and are now flying for the Saudis.

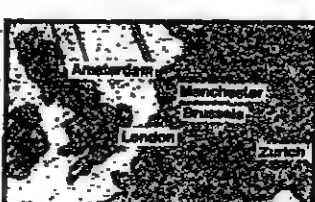
The small aircraft that used to nip over the border from Jordan bearing scotch for the unofficial black market are unable to slip by the AWACS, nor are the larger planes operated by the official black market.

I will have no truck with gobs that say that the decline of the official black market hits in the pocket of an official, at the Ministry for Defence and Aviation, or the man who brought in AWACS.

Bar none
The GLC, which does not have a kind word to spare for one such lawyer at the moment, nonetheless has nothing but praise for lawyers in general.

The ruling by Lord Wilberforce against the GLC's cheap fares policy, promises ghastly financial and political troubles in the New Year.

Thanks, however, to co-operation between the GLC and the solicitors' and lawyers' bodies, the Law Society and the Bar Council, another and less distressing, is more distant prospect is in sight.



Last you be quizzed in the streets of Hexham by Peruvians anxiously thumbing a Dutch phrasebook, or alternatively are waylaid in Amsterdam by another or possibly the same group of South Americans asking the way to Coronation Street. Business Diary now arms you with the explanation.

The above fragment of an airline route map appeared in the *Lima Times*. Part of a double-page advertisement for Air Florida, the map appeared beneath the legend "Our name tells you where we came from. But not always where we go."

Happy Landings in 1982.

bring into the capital about £20m in spending on travel, accommodation, shopping and entertainment.

Chain reaction

Geoffrey Smith, director of the London Convention Bureau, has this story to tell of a German delegate who came to a meeting in London. On the train up to Victoria from Dover, the delegate popped into the toilet but then was so ill advised as to pull the communication cord.

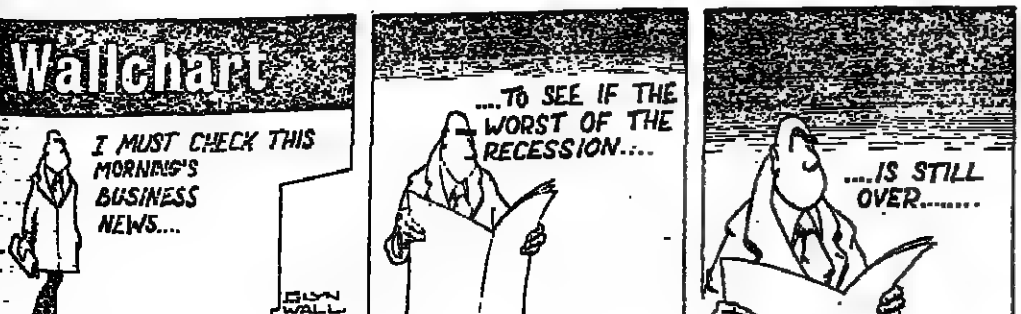
The train accordingly ground to a halt and the delegate was equally accordingly invited to make a £50 contribution to BR funds.

"Mein Gott," exclaimed the delegate, "I thought it flushed the toilet!"

BR pondered this breakdown in communication and decided to accept the explanation rather than the fine.

Says the latest edition of the convention bureau's newsletter, LCB Diary "If the news got back that it even costs £50 to go to the loo, Auf Wiedersehen to our campaign about reasonable prices and value for money."

Ross Davies



§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

هكذا آمن الأحملي

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

BBC 2

ITV/LONDON

Radio 4

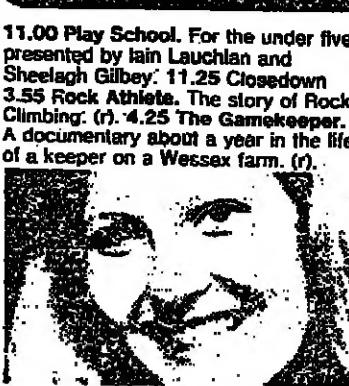
Radio 3

Radio 2

Radio 1

World Service

11.30 King of the Rocket Men starring Tristram Coffin. Part 10 — The Deadly Frog (7). 11.40 The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew Mysteries. Campus (7). 12.30 News Afternoon with Jeremy Thompson and Maura Stuart. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report and news headlines. 1.00 Paddy Mull at One. Mountaineer Chris Bonington introduces the first of a new series, Spirit of Adventure, which looks at the exploits of adventurous people, 1.45 Bod. For the very young (7). 2.00 Film: The Crowded Sky (1980) starring Dana Andrews and Rhonda Fleming. Drama about a US Navy jet and an airliner on a collision course. 3.40 So You Want to Stop Smoking? The first of six programmes designed to help the addict kick the habit (first shown on Sunday). 3.53 Regional news (not London).



Leslie Winston: BBC 26.00pm.

11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Ian Lauchlan and Sheila Gilbey. 11.25 Close Down. 3.55 Rock Athlete. The story of Rock Climbing (7). 4.25 The Gamekeeper. A documentary about a year in the life of a keeper on a Wessex farm. (7). 5.00 News.

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon: Laurel and Hardy characters in Badge Buddies (7).
4.25 Jackanory. Brendan Price reads the second part of The Adventures of Conell by Edith Brill.
4.40 Animal Magic introduced by Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkins. Among the items is a visit to the Seal Sanctuary in Cornwall.
5.05 Newsround with Paul McDowell.
5.10 Grange Hill. The first of a new series of 18 programmes centred on a mixed secondary school.
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional news magazines. 6.25 Nationwide with David Dimbleby and Frank Bough.
7.00 Doctor Who. Peter Davison in the second episode of Castrovalva.
7.25 A Question of Sport introduced by David Coleman. The captains are Willie Carson and Bill Beaumont.
7.55 Terry and June. The first in a new series of domestic comedies.
8.30 Solo starring Felicity Kendal as Gemma, a girl who questions her lifestyle (7).

5.25 Tales from a Long Room by Peter Tinniswood. Tonight, Robin Bailey tells about the incident at Frome when the first and only German played first-class cricket (7).
5.40 Undersea Kingdom starring Ray "Crash" Corrigan. Part two: The Undersea City.
6.00 The Waltons. Home adventures of country folk. Based on the novel, Spencer's Mountain.
6.45 Lifeboat. The life of a lifeboat crew based at the Mumbles.
6.55 News with subtitles.
7.00 Film: Picnic at Hanging Rock (1975) starring Rachel Roberts, Dominic Guard and Helen Morse. A mystery story about three schoolgirls and one of their teachers who disappear while picnicking at a remote Hanging Rock.
8.50 One Hundred Great Paintings: The Island of Cythera by Watteau.

4.15 Cartoon: Dargumouse in part two of Cusard.
4.20 Emu's World with Rod Hull and his unpredictable pet.
4.45 Ace Reports takes a look at Citizen's Band Television.
5.15 The Gaffer. Comedy series set in a small engineering works. Starring Bill Maynard (7).
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of an association that aids young offenders.
6.35 Crossroads. Rose Scott finds help from an unexpected quarter.
7.00 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity mime game chaired by Michael Aspel.
7.30 The Jim Davidson Show. Among the cockney comedians' guests tonight are Lionel Blair and Jenny Lee Wright.
8.00 Don't Rock the Boat. A new situation comedy series starring Nigel Davenport as Jack Hoxton, a widower with two grown-up sons.
8.30 "The Most Dangerous Man in the World" continued.

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
6.45 The Widower by Georges Simon (2).
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call. 01-580 4411 — Smoking and How to Stop it.
9.05 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.05 Daily Service. "Seventh Son" by Philomena Munzar.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: "The Diary of Nigel Mole, Aged 13" by Sue Townsend.
11.35 Wildlife. Listeners' topics.
12.00 You and Yours.
12.27 Quotations. Panel game on quotations (7).
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One. News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Women's Hour.
3.00 Tom Jones by Henry Fielding (Part 5).
4.00 Place of Pilgrimage (new series) Bernard Jackson visits centres of Christianity in Europe.
4.15 Report File. Teresa Patricio examines the life and career of actor Humphrey Bogart (the first of two parts).
4.45 Story Time: "The Rover" by Joseph Conrad (2).
5.00 News.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.55 Never too Late. Thora Hird, Aisling Brennan, Meg Jenkins in "The Harlequin and the Tortoise".
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 The Ballet of Belle Isle. A documentary about working men's clubs in West Yorkshire.
8.35 Anthony Hopkins. An illustrated talk about music.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the blind. "Why not try a walk?" — Chinese cooking.
9.50 Weather.
10.02 The World Tonight.
10.30 Nashville. The first of two programmes blending verse by Ogden Nash and music by Kurt Weill and Vernon Duke.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Rogue Men" by Geoffrey Household (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Mozart. String Quartet in C (1.45).
12.00 News and Weather.
12.05 Morning Concert (continued).
12.50 Listen with Mother. 1.55 Programme News. 5.05 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

12.15 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Concert. Part 1: Bach orch. Weimar, 1708-1710. Part 2: Mozart, Haydn.
1.00 Six Continents.
1.25 Concert Part 2: Mozart, Haydn.
2.20 News and Weather.
2.25 Morning Concert (continued).
3.40 Buzoni and Beyond. Piano recital: Buzoni, Schoenberg.
4.25 Jazz Today. Charles Fox with records.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Natalie Haydn.
7.00 Northern Sinfonia Orchestra. Concert. Part 1: Haydn, Beethoven, Mahler. Arnold, Honegger, Haydn.
8.10 The Healers. Ian Grimble on the history of medicine in Scotland.
8.30 College Concerts. Concert given by the Royal Northern Sinfonia. Part 1: Boulez. 2. Part 2: Boulez.
9.00 A Visit. Short story by Olivia Manning.
9.15 Shakespeare's Part 2: Alfred Schmitt, Alexander Gosh.
10.15 Giovanni Gabrieli on record.
10.30 Beethoven. Second of the Piano Concertos (1802) from the Old English epic poem.
11.00 News.

11.45 Britain on record. Medium Wave Frequency/Medium Wave VHF above except 7.00-11.00 Cricket: Fourth Test.
Radio 2
5.00 Steve Jones. 7.30 Terry Wogan. 10.10 Jimmy Young. 12.00 John Dunn. 2.00 Ed Shear. 4.00 David Hamilton. 5.45 News. 6.00 Dave Symonds. 8.00 Hubert Gregg. 8.00 Listen to the Band. 9.30 The Organized Entertainers. 10.00 The London Palladium Story (series). 11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour. 2.00 You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1
5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 8.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 (continued). 8.00 News. 8.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Large 11.00 World News. 11.05 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 World News. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio News. 12.15 The Recordings of the Week. 12.30 Third Minute Theatre. 2.00 Radio News. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.05 Commentary. 4.15 News. 5.00 World News. 5.05 World News. 5.10 World News. 5.15 World News. 5.20 World News. 5.25 World News. 5.30 World News. 5.35 World News. 5.40 World News. 5.45 World News. 5.50 World News. 5.55 World News. 6.00 World News. 6.05 World News. 6.10 World News. 6.15 World News. 6.20 World News. 6.25 World News. 6.30 World News. 6.35 World News. 6.40 World News. 6.45 World News. 6.50 World News. 6.55 World News. 7.00 World News. 7.05 World News. 7.10 World News. 7.15 World News. 7.20 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Why cracks will appear in the Polish military monolith

There is thus a strong obligation on the military council to produce results before handing power back to the party, otherwise it will lose forever its political leverage.

Roger Boyes
Warsaw Correspondent

the cost of the working week through reduced break time or by other methods Mr Todd said: "We have told them that we expect the company to be able to do this, and we are going to see about how it is implemented."

Through the efficiency clauses, Ford has been seeking increased flexibility between jobs and trades, better cooperation on the introduction of new technology, and to inefficient overtime, and the elimination of avoidable lost time.

the cost of the working week through reduced break time or by other methods. Mr. Todd said: "We have told them that we expect the company to be talking to us and consulting us about how it is implemented."

Through the efficiency clauses, Ford has been seeking increased flexibility between jobs and trades, better cooperation on the introduction of new technology, an end to inefficient overtime, and the elimination of avoidable lost time.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1945, 7:45 p.m.									
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NOON TODAY

The 'NOON TODAY' section shows a silhouette of a person looking at a map. The map includes latitude and longitude lines, with labels for 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200.

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